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The Nebraska Bird Review

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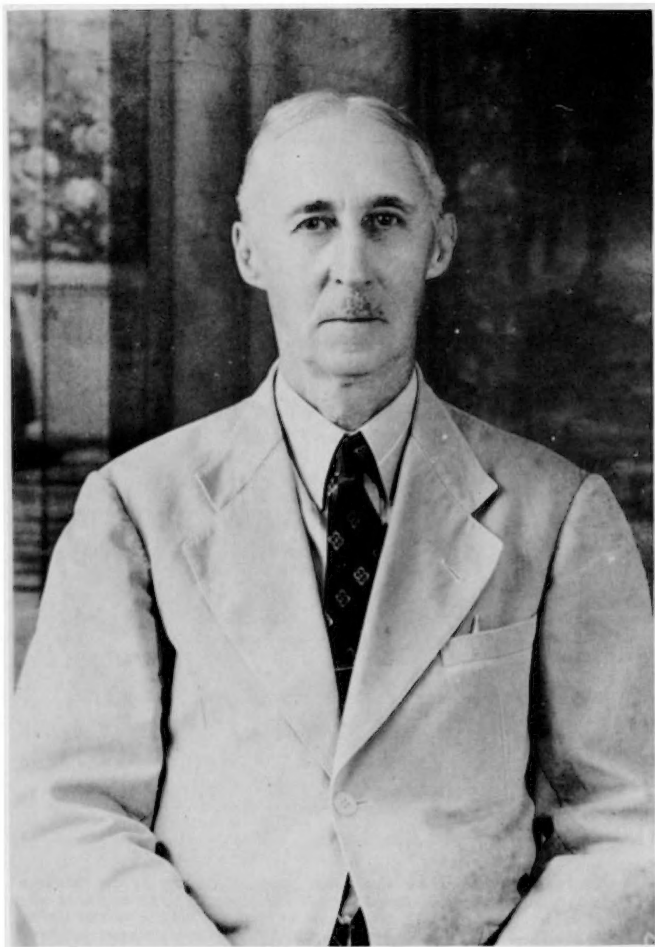


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TABLE OF CONTENTS

M. A. Carriker, Jr.	3
A Summer with Broad-tailed Hummingbirds	8
General Notes	10
Meetings and Reports	13
Excerpts from Letters	14

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M. A. Carriker, Jr.
taken in 1952

M. A. CARRIKER, Jr.

As a charter member of The Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, Mr. Carriker read a paper ("Nesting Habits of the Raptore of Otoe County") at the first meeting held in Lincoln, Nebraska, in December of 1899. In 1949, the members decided to make all living charter members Honorary Members and thus Mr. Carriker became an Honorary Member. In his long and active life (he was born at Sullivan, Illinois, Febr. 14, 1879) he has brought much honor and credit to the field of Ornithology. Though he was born in Illinois, his family moved to Nebraska City in 1886 and he attended the University of Nebraska for two and a half years.

Mr. Carriker began his collecting career in January, 1902, when three men, one being Lawrence Bruner from the University of Nebraska, sailed for Costa Rica where Carriker was to collect birds for the Carnegie Museum and mammals for the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and Bruner was to collect Orthoptera (insects). At the end of six weeks, the others returned to the States while Carriker stayed on for a total of six months.

He returned to Costa Rica in 1903 to participate in a commercial venture which did not materialize, but he secured a position with the United Fruit Company from which he resigned in 1907 in order to continue with collecting. Soon after, he returned to the States to become Assistant Curator of birds under W. E. Clyde Todd at the Carnegie Museum.

In June of 1909 he went to Trinidad where he remained for two months collecting birds and mam-

mals. From there, he went to Venezuela where he remained until 1911. In this time his travels took him along both the Orinoco and Cauca rivers. He spent several months on the Cauca, and worked at numerous points as far as the frontier of British Guiana where he "had a most wonderful view of Halley's Comet for several nights." Then he went to Caracas, and to western Venezuela in the range back of Puerto Cabello and later in the interior as far as Paramo de Rosas. He arrived in Santa Marta in Colombia in May of 1911 and this became his home and base of operation until 1927.

Myrtle Flye, daughter of an American manager of a large coffee plantation, became his bride in 1912. She traveled with him and in fact helped in preparing specimens which he and his native assistants collected. A part of this work is reported in "The Birds of the Santa Marta Region" by Todd and Carriker, a book awarded the Brewster Medal.

A trip in 1916 lasted 10 months and yielded 5,464 birds and took them to snow line on the Sierra Nevada de Cucui and on the western slope down to the savannas of the Rio Casanare.

In 1918, the Carrikers, their baby daughter and two servant girls began a long collecting trip. They left a small son with his grandparents. They worked along the Atrato River in northwestern Colombia up to Quibdo and on to the portage to the San Juan River which they descended to the ocean. They sailed to Buenaventura and then traveled to Cordoba and Caldas (now called

Dagua) and on to Bitaco, La Cumbre, Cali, down the Cauca River to Cartago, Manizales, Paramo del Ruiz (camped at 12,000 feet), Mariquita, Barranquilla and home. They had collected 4,160 birds.

In 1922, leaving their children with their grandparents, and forming a party of three, they made one more trip to western Venezuela. This time they spent most of their time between Lake Maracaibo and the summit of Sierra Nevada de Merida, and camped as high as 10,300 feet. This trip yielded 2,564 birds and mammals.

Between trips the Carrikers developed their plantation, Vista Nieve in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, back of Santa Marta, and finally sold it in 1927 so that they could return to the States to educate their five children. They lived in Beachwood, New Jersey.

Mr. Carriker joined the staff of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and from the end of 1929 to the middle of 1938 collected for them in Peru and Bolivia, making the trip by steamer from New York each year. The fifth year when his oldest son, Melbourne Romaine, accompanied him, he describes the trip, in part, as follows: "We worked from 15,000 feet, east of La Paz, down into the steaming jungle of the Rio Beni traveling first in a small gasoline car on the Yungas Railway over the pass and down to Hichuloma where the rain-soaked jungles begin. We then descended with mules to the Rio Coroico, and then continued by balsa-wood raft to Rio Beni eventually reaching Rurenabaque. It was and still is a land of savage jungle, a few Indians and millions of vicious little black flies by day and mosquitoes by night making life one long misery. We passed several bad rapids, rushing

down the narrow channel between huge boulders through foaming waves. Two large rafts had been lashed together and the crew of six men clutched the lashings while wave after wave swept over them. Many rafts have been dashed to pieces in these rapids and lives lost, and they are the nightmare of all 'balseros.'" The result of this trip was 146 species of birds 98 of which had not been taken previously in this region.

James Bond, a member of the Ornithological staff at the Academy says of the Bolivian collection: "Of the 1153 species of birds recorded from Bolivia, Mr. Carriker obtained more than 80%. He deserves unstinted praise for his work, for not only did he assemble superb series of beautifully prepared skins of most of the species but he also was most successful in ferreting out the rarities. Furthermore, he secured as many as 45 birds new to science."

In 1940 he made a four months collecting trip to Veracruz, Mexico, for the U. S. National Museum and then returned to Colombia. From 1941 to 1952 he made collections in northern Colombia for the Smithsonian Institution.

In addition to his collecting and identifying birds, Carriker has worked on their mallophagan parasites having described two families 52 genera and over 650 species and subspecies.

In 1941 he was divorced and in 1944 married a Colombian lady who accompanied him in his field work, assisted in his camps, and later helped in skinning specimens. "At the end of 1952 I considered that I had done enough bird collecting and retired. We moved to Popayan, a very old Colombian city in the mountains. However, after such a long life of strenuous activity, I

could not long endure the sedentary life and we began collecting birds again in a small way for the Peabody Museum at Yale University." Later he made collections for the Chicago Museum of Natural History, the Los Angeles County Museum and the Wester Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology (also in Los Angeles). He is still collecting in a small way for the last two institutions.

Popayan seemed too cold, so they moved to the coast at Santa Marta but stayed only nine months and then moved to Bucaramanga, Colombia, where they now live. (Calle 35 No. 34-20)

Between 1902 and 1962 Mr. Carriker has collected approximately 80,000 birds and mammals (mostly birds), and has described more genera and species of Mallophaga than any other person. He traveled countless miles by foot, horseback, mule, boat, steamer, launch, balsa-wood raft, four horse coach, train, gasoline car on rails, and automobile. He has suffered tropical ulcers of the legs, black-water fever, amebic dysentery, malaria (often until 1922); black flies and mosquitoes. He set a broken arm (twice) of his daughter's nurse, and treated his daughter for stomach worms. (He learned about some of these things from his doctor father.) He suffered dictators, red-tape of getting into countries and getting specimens out, and narrowly escaped a water spout in Lake Maracaibo. And he is still active. "I still do considerable field work, always accompanied by my wife, but I do the driving and shooting. We have a British Land Rover car. My wife still skins the birds and I do the stuffing. My retirement in 1952 failed to retire me and I have no intention of stopping work on birds and their lice until forced to do so."

The Carrikers had five children (one daughter died at age 21) and 14 grandchildren. Alvita is married and lives in Willmington, Delaware. Mel is the director of the Systematics-Ecology Program, Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Howard is a commercial artist in New York, and Dick is an eye surgeon in Phoenix, Ariz



Mr. Carriker sent two pictures — one of himself taken in 1952, and the other of him and his wife taken in 1960. He hoped we could use the picture in which his wife, Felisa, appears because she "helped so much in all of the field work since 1945 and very much of our success has been due to her untiring energy and helpful assistance especially in all matters dealing with Colombians."

This article was prepared from two long letters from Mr. Carriker. Copies of the article were sent to him, to his son, Dr. Melbourne R. Carriker, and to Dr. A. Wetmore all of whom returned corrections and suggestions. Appreciation is here expressed to each.

Mr. Carriker made several contributions to *Proceedings of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union* as follows: Jan. 1900, "Some Notes on the Nesting of the Raptores of Otoe County, Nebraska," pp. 29-34; Oct. 1901, "Notes on the Breeding of the Prothonotary Warbler," pp. 42-43, "Observations on the Traill's Fly-catcher," pp. 44-46, "Nashville Warbler," pp. 96-97, and "Yellow-throated Vireo," p. 97. In the Dec., 1902, issue, his article "Notes on the Nesting of Some Sioux County Birds" appeared on pages 75-89.

Since these articles are not easily accessible, some of the information of the last one is given here. The names he used are given and the names presently used are given in parentheses.

In 1901, Mr. Carriker along with Lawrence Bruner, Merritt Cary, and R. H. Wolcott spent two months, beginning in May, in Warbonnet Canyon about 10 miles north of Harrison. Some records other than from the Warbonnet Canyon are included.

The Bartramian Sandpiper (Upland Plover) was abundant but they only found three nests. Sickle-billed Curlews (Long-billed Curlews) were "breeding in abundance." There were only a few Prairie Sharp-tailed Grouse. Though Sage Grouse were abundant in Wyoming, only a few were sighted in Nebraska including one female and half grown chicks. There were few Sharp-shinned Hawks but they succeeded in taking pictures of one nest with the female nearby. She seemed quite unafraid. They found two nests of the Krider's Hawk and two of the Prairie Falcon (one on Saddle Butte near Crawford). The Sparrow Hawk was the "most common Raptores of the Pine Ridge." Cabanis's Woodpecker (subspecies of the Hairy Woodpecker)

was not common. (According to the description of its range in the 1957 A.O.U. Check-list, this was probably a miss-identification). Of the Poor-will he says, "Not long after the setting of the sun and when the depths of the canyon are beginning to be wrapped in darkness, there come two clear elusive notes from somewhere along the rim-rock of the canyon. It is the first call in the nightly serenade of the Poor-wills and is quickly taken up by the remainder of the orchestra along the rocky walls. There is something exceedingly weird and uncanny about it all, that fascinates the listener. The sound is echoed, magnified, and distorted by the canyon walls until one is almost led to believe that the sounds are of supernatural origin, and when a bird is by chance seen, as it flutters and glides silent as a shadow down to the bottom of the canyon, its very appearance lends support to the belief. Very seldom indeed are the birds seen in the daytime and in spite of the fact that at least three pairs were positively known to be somewhere within our canyon, a nest was searched for in vain." However, another worker in the area found one nest.

Efforts to reach the nests of White-throated Swifts were described as follows: "After various plans for reaching the nests had been discussed, I volunteered to make an attempt to climb the cliff. (When) The trunk of a small pine was erected I was able to ascend about one-third of the distance to a narrow projection of rock at a point where several nests were supposed to be there is a shoulder of rock but a few feet in width running perpendicularly up the side of the cliff and ending in a projection. This shoulder was made by a vertical section of the

face of the cliff slipping down and still remaining in an upright though rather unstable condition and it was up the narrow side of this section that I must climb in order to reach the much desired nests above. This cliff consists, as do all the rocks of the region, of a soft sandstone which is rapidly disintegrated by the action of the elements upon it I was able, with the small hand-ax which I carried, to cut foot and hand holds in the rock and thus gradually make the ascent.

" . . . persistence finally overcame all obstacles and I stood at the top within easy reach of three nests, one of which was still empty while another contained one egg and the third, two By this time Dr. Wolcott had climbed by a round-about way to the top of the cliff and let down a coil of rope over the face of the rock to assist me in the descent. Owing to the overhanging nature of the cliff the rope hung out several feet beyond reach and I was compelled to draw the end up by means of a stout cord which I happened to have. Taking a turn of the rope around one leg I started to slide down but stopped a short distance below at a fourth nest. Clinging to the rope with one hand and leg I chopped away the rock with the other hand until the nest was reached and the four fresh eggs

safely transferred to my mouth and later to the ground."

They found one pair of Bullock's Orioles, and saw flocks of McCown's Longspurs but found only one nest. Next to Lark Sparrows, Vesper Sparrows were most abundant. Brewer's Sparrows were found only along the draws on the north side of Indian Creek. One White-winged Junco nest was found. The Arctic Towhee (Red-eyed Towhee) was probably the most characteristic bird of the canyons. Lazuli Buntings were abundant along the creeks and the Louisiana Tanager (Western Tanager) was fairly abundant on the piny slopes. One nest of the Plumbeous Vireo (Solitary Vireo) was found. Audubon's Warblers were common. Long-tailed Chats (Yellow-breasted Chats) were abundant in the thickets along the streams. They saw a total of three Mockingbirds.

The last bird he names is the Rock Wren and of this he says, "The Rock Wren is very abundant along the Pine Ridge and in the Bad Lands where its cheerful, though not at all melodious song and sprightly manners greatly relieve the monotony. Nesting as it does in the cracks and crannies of the rocks and clay banks, it is very frequently to be met with in the most inhospitable and usually the most inaccessible spots."

A SUMMER WITH BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRDS

By Donald B. Briggs

The following observations and notes were made at Ben Delatour Scout Ranch located 18 miles west of Livermore, Colorado. The dates were June 11 through July 31, 1962.

Seven feeding stations were put out and filled on June 11 at 9 a.m. All of these feeders were approximately seven feet above the ground. All were in the shade after 9:00 in the morning. Four of these feeders were placed in low hanging boughs of ponderosa pine trees. The other three were placed in a row two feet apart on a seven foot door jam of the nature building where I worked as the Nature Director of the Boy Scout Camp. They were placed in the following order from left to right: the blue, the white, and finally the red. Shortly before noon June 12, a Broad-tailed Hummingbird fed for the first time.* On this same afternoon these feeders were filled four times.

Six of the seven feeders were placed in an area which covered approximately 100 square feet. The red feeder was placed six feet in front of my living quarters. On June 16 a female bird finally came to this feeder at six a.m. Every morning after this until I left on July 31, a female bird came within a few minutes of six a.m., rain or shine.

The two kinds of sweet nectar used were made in the following proportions: 2 tablespoons of honey to 1 tablespoon of water; maple flavored Karo Syrup diluted with half water.

The feeders were home made as follows: 5 ml test tubes were filled with new clean canning wax so that they would hold approximately 2½ ml of the solution.

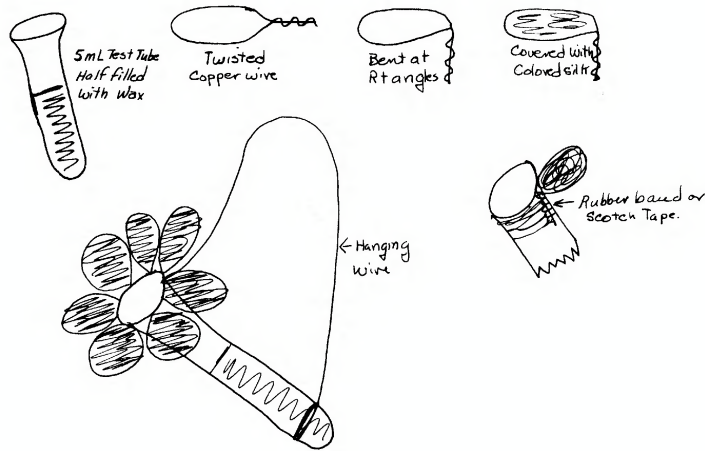
The color for the attraction devices was derived from colored model airplane silk in the shape of petals. The petals were made by using a fine copper wire bent into a loop about the size of a nickle, then the ends were twisted together. Next these were covered with the silk, using model cement to glue the silk to the copper wire. The twisted ends were then bent at right angles to the silk body. The petals, seven in number were put on the test tube at the open end by using scotch tape. A rubber band was wrapped around the tape to hold the twisted ends tightly to the test tube. A light copper wire was used for the hanger. This was done in such a manner that the "petals" were at a 30 degree angle from level.

The colors used were red, white, blue, and yellow in combinations as follows: Solid red, solid blue, solid white, solid yellow, red and white, and red and yellow.

Whenever a bird, male or female, came to the feeders at the cabin door they came to the blue feeder first, then the white, and last the red. In the field the hummingbirds generally were feeding on the flowers with a blue or white color. The flowers which I saw them feed on the most were Wild Blue Asters and the White Evening Primrose. The colors which attracted the least were the red and white, and the red and yellow, and the yellow.

*Identification was made through the use of Roger Tory Peterson's "A Field Guide To Western Birds."

Design of the Feeders



On several occasions when the feeders were empty the birds would come up to feed and then back away with a loud "angry" chirp. One female, especially would do this. If I happened to be alone in the cabin, she would come in and fly quite near me, and would continue this until I filled the feeders. This same female came in one day when I was filling the white feeder, I held it out, and she came to it and fed while it was still in my hand.

On June I noticed a female going in and out of a hole in the logs of the cabin. I watched this hole for the rest of my time at the camp. At times I could hear chirping coming from the hole and assumed that there was a nest there. I found an-

other nest on a low hanging branch of a ponderosa pine about three miles from the camp. I kept this nest and the little birds under observation for two weeks, until they left the nest. When I first found this nest, the young were under an inch in length and all that could be seen from the side of the nest was their tiny bills. The day they left the nest, they were almost twice this length. The nest was approximately two inches in diameter and about one and a half inches deep. The bottom was very soft and downy. Three times while I was watching the nest from ten feet or less, the female came and fed the little birds. The female would come and land on the side of the nest, then put her

beak down into the throat of a little bird and "pump" the food into it. I watched her feed the little birds three times in one hour. She did not seem to be worried about my being close to the nest.

Several times I observed how the hummingbirds keep a very definite area. One time a Steller's Jay was eating a crust of bread. Suddenly he was attacked from behind by a tiny hummingbird and he quickly left his meal and fled. Another time there were several male and female hummingbirds feeding at the cabin when the female came from her hole in the logs and attacked them all. In a few moments all of the birds had left. She drove several of them right through the cabin even though there were 20 boys inside. Several times when I had as many as 35 boys in the cabin, she would come in and look around and then, apparently with little concern, fly about the cabin.

In the fourth week I ran out of

honey and decided to try maple flavored Karo syrup. The birds immediately quit coming to the feeders as often as when I had honey in them. This kept on until I got a new supply of honey. The first day that I used this syrup the female with the nest in the cabin came to feed. She immediately backed away and chirped as if the feeder were empty.

In the length of time which I had the feeders up, I used one and a half pounds of honey and one small bottle of Karo syrup.

I am planning to go back to this area next summer and make a further study of different flavored solutions in the feeders. Also I am planning to experiment further with different colors.

—Alliance

Don Briggs is a senior at the Nebraska State Teachers College at Chadron and intends to teach Biology.

GENERAL NOTES

FIGHTING SPOTTED SANDPIPERS. — I watched two male Spotted Sandpipers fight shortly after I had wandered around a sandpit lake. I am fairly sure that they were males because they were larger than two other Spotted Sandpipers that were near. I had previously seen only one until I noted the two fighting.

After I had watched them for probably two or three minutes, I timed them, and the fight lasted another good 13 minutes. I am positive that the total time was at least 15 minutes.

They fought around and around, jumping in the air and flying at each other, but never more than a few

inches off the ground. One of the birds seemed to get a hold of the feathers in the nape of the other, hanging on with his beak and going around until the other bird managed to break loose. But the minute he was loose, he turned and came back at the other.

There were occasional brief pauses, but no real let-up in the struggle until the time was nearly up. As this time approached, the fighting came somewhat closer to the edge of the water. Finally one of the birds began to run away, with the other definitely following. The first bird then took wing and his opponent chased him across the

sandpit, to the east slope that I had just recently come down. Then the second bird returned to the area where the fight had been carried on.

During the fight there had been two females — I judge females — both of which seemed interested in the outcome of the fight, but were apparently carrying on their own "argument," because one of them finally chased the other away and she did not return. The first female returned frequently to within three or four feet of the fight, standing near and watching with a good deal of "interest." When the victorious male returned to the site of the fight, she went over with him and as I watched, the pair quietly faded away into some underbrush nearby.

I then left to climb the slope of the gravel pile and there found another pair — apparently the defeated male and female — on the sandy slope at the edge of the water near the landing place of the defeated male.

One thing that impressed me was the fact that both of the males had definitely yellow bills — much more so than is usually shown in descriptions or pictures of these birds. — Ray Wycoff, Lexington (June 5, 1962).

OBSERVATIONS IN WEBSTER COUNTY, SPRING 1962. — After reporting the Harlan's Hawk several years ago, I became aware of the fact that they were probably a dark phase of the Red-tailed Hawk, for they lacked the whitish tail. However, on March 29, 1962, I had a good view of a typical Harlan's Hawk in flight. That seemed to be the beginning of a successful birding season for me.

It was after sunrise when I made the first round about the yard on April 23 and spotted a yellowish

warbler. I realized immediately that it was not the Yellow Warbler. It disappeared in some bushes but favored me by reappearing nearer the house a little later and shortly was to be seen at very close range from the kitchen window. I could instantly identify the bird for it was a male Hooded Warbler. On the north side of the house the bushes were only beginning to leaf out and with a warm south wind blowing, it seemed to make an ideal situation for insects. It spent several hours there, and I had a wonderful opportunity to study it. I found a few of these birds along the creek the following two days.

On April 26 I happened to spot a male Summer Tanager. At first I took it to be a Cardinal, but immediately realized it had no crest nor the black about the beak.

Then, to top it off, I had an excellent view of a Virginia Rail on May 1. This also was a "first" for me in this area. However, in company with the late A. M. Brookings I did see one northeast of Hastings. I took Mr. Brookings out there when a telephone call came to the Museum concerning an odd bird about a farmyard. — Harold Turner (These birds were reported in the Spring Migration and Occurrence Report in the November, 1962, *Review*.)

WHITE-FACED IBIS IN CLAY COUNTY. — Jim Frates, a senior in wildlife management at Fort Collins who spent the summer working with the Nebraska Game Commission in this area, sent me the following: "About the White-faced Ibis sighting, it was observed about 9:30 a.m. June 12, 1962, in Clay County, Nebraska, four miles north and one east of Edgar on Overtures' Basin."

— Bill Huntley, York.

ROCK WREN AT HASTINGS. — I collected a Rock Wren, Oct. 15, 1962, by the mail box just outside the museum back door. It was first seen by Mr. (W. E.) Eigsti on Saturday, Oct. 13, but not well enough to have positive identification. It was busy going in and out around the rock wall we have there. — Burton Nelson, Hastings.

CHERRY COUNTY BIRD NEWS. — (From the Crooked Bar D Station) Beginning on March 15 (1962) we have identified 63 species of birds here at our station. Those identified here for the first time were the Golden-crowned Sparrow*, a Purple Finch, a small flock of Purple Martins and today (July 8), a family of Rough-winged Swallows.

Early in the spring, Don cleared and piled brush in a tree planting. On June 6 he decided to haul the brush to a nearby blowout. Too late he discovered the nest of a Brown Thrasher among the brush—the eggs scattered and the nest pulled from its moorings. He gathered up the four eggs in sight, placed them in the nest and carried it a distance of 20 feet where he settled it in the grass by a tree trunk. On June 7 we returned to find the nest claimed and two newly hatched young and two eggs within. The weather was chilly, rainy and damp and one of the adult birds brooded the young each time we checked. On June 13 the adult bird left the nest and we noted that the two young were in the pinfeather stage. The two unhatched eggs had been removed.

I had hoped for a happy ending to this report, but on June 15 the nest was found empty possibly because of a stray cat we have seen.

For several years we have had Mockingbirds appear here during spring migration. and this season we

had a nesting pair. The nest was located in a Chinese elm about five and a half feet from the ground. I banded one young bird after it left the nest. We were favored with lots of Mockingbird music, sometimes all through the night. — Mrs. Donald Hold, Elsmere.

*The Golden-crowned Sparrow had been reported in the July, 1962, *Review*.

NOTES FROM LEXINGTON. — I am amused somewhat when I consider my favorite birding site these days. I remember so well the meadows sprinkled with daisies and buttercups, the rocky ledges with hepatica and a fox den and the lovely forests, ponds, and streams of Vermont. Some people have bird finding sites which uplift the soul and soothe the shattered nerves of todays tensions. But what do I get? An unsightly, somewhat stinking storm-sewer drainage ditch! At the same time, I often wonder where else could possibly be a better bird-finding site? I doubt if anyone else in town even knows about it.

There is the East City Park with lawns and elm trees, a hedge of honeysuckle, then the unkempt ditch, dug to water level so it is always running. A few willows are beginning to grow in it. Across it is a fence and a small pasture where currently a few sheep graze between rusted hulks of cars. There is also an old sandpit which couldn't be more unsightly, and a clump of half-sized cottonwoods. The ditch turns at right angles and so borders the sandpit on two sides, and on the east is a prairie still unbroken but weedy. The whole distance from home and back is about a mile and these days it takes me a good hour. I can't possibly identify every sparrow, warbler, and vireo that comes along, but I can try. Further, I don't

get there every morning, but as a sampling, you can see that it excels in birds if not in sight and smell.

Sept. 30 (1962): Ring-billed gulls circling in great flocks; Myrtle Warbler in an elm in the park; White-crowned Sparrow, Chipping Sparrow and Philadelphia Vireo all together in a chokecherry bush along the ditch; Bell's Vireo in a small willow in the ditch bottom; Flicker, Common Grackle and Blue Jay in a cottonwood clump; Red-winged Blackbirds in a large flock flew over; Goldfinch, Rough-winged Swallow and Swamp Sparrow along the ditch; 10 Lark Sparrows, Mourning Doves and Western Meadowlarks in the edge of the grass; Chimney Swifts flying over; and a Downy Woodpecker a block away. And that all in an hour.

Oct. 3: There were Killdeer across in the fields and three Piping Plovers at the sandpit. In the ditch a Solitary Sandpiper bobbed and jerked. Savannah Sparrows were frequent. The two treats, though, were a pair of Wilson's Warblers in the willow. The male obligingly paused for a tenth of a second in full view and nodded his head so I could see the black cap. The other was a Barred Owl which was chased out of the cottonwoods.

However, I note a complete absence of Robins and wonder if there are any chickadees left any place. I saw only one all last winter and not a sign of any all summer and

fall. But where else can one find 24 such varied species in a little less than an hour on two different days? — Carol Kinch, Lexington.

SAY'S PHOEBES IN DAWES COUNTY. — Mrs. Carl Lindeken, who is an enthusiastic leader of 4-H groups and who sponsored projects in bird study for several summers, kept dates on the nest building activities of a pair of Say's Phoebes that built on a ledge (board) on the side of the garage where it could be easily seen from the living room. She and her family live about 11 miles northeast of Chadron.

The phoebes returned on April 12 (1960) to the same nesting site for the fourth year and started to build on May 6 after the Lindekens removed all of the nest of the previous year. By May 14, the nest was completed and there were no eggs. May 18 there were four and by May 20 the full clutch of six eggs was complete. The eggs were laid about 8:00 a.m. each day.

On June 3, two had hatched and by June 4, all were hatched. When the young were very small, the male fed the female who fed the young. After the young could fly, they returned to the nest each night for about a week. They were banded by Doris Gates.

About a week later, a second family was started. Three died in the nest, but two were banded and successfully fledged. They were last seen Sept. 25.

MEETINGS and REPORTS

Saturday morning, September 29, 1962, 43 people met at 6:00 for breakfast in Aurora, then traveled to the cabin of Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Swanson near Hordville. The cabin is located among typical woodlands

along the Platte River. The day was mostly rainy and disagreeable but during a break in the weather, dinner was served on tables outside the cabin. In spite of the weather, the group had a profitable time and ex-

tended appreciation to the Swansons and to others who made the day a success. A list of 46 species was recorded.

Great Blue Heron, Green Heron, Cooper's Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Swainson's Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Bobwhite, Ring-necked Pheasant, Killdeer, Mourning Dove, Great Horned Owl, Common Nighthawk, Belted Kingfisher, Flicker, Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Phoebe, Barn Swallow, Blue

Jay, Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, House Wren, Winter Wren, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Eastern Bluebird, Starling, Orange-crowned Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, House Sparrow, Western Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, Grackle, Cardinal, Goldfinch, Rufous-sided Towhee, Lark Sparrow, Tree Sparrow, Chipping Sparrow, Field Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, Lincoln's Sparrow, and Song Sparrow.

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS

"Saw a Glaucous Gull on Manawa (Lake) yesterday (Dec. 9, 1962). Really didn't know for sure what I had seen until I got home and checked Pough which showed the dark tip on the bill. It was bigger than some other gulls near it (probably Ring-billed), pure white (including bill) except for a smudge on the end of the bill, and frosty pink legs and feet." — R. G. Cortelyou, Omaha.

"Dr. (Mary) Tremaine called us today (Dec. 2, 1962) to say that she had a Pine Grosbeak in her yard, so we went over and looked at it. I think I have seen them before, but I wouldn't want to swear to it."—R. G. Cortelyou, Omaha. (Others have reported the Pine Grosbeak but the accounts have not been published.—Ed.)

"The Carolina Wren is back in Omaha. I haven't heard it yet in the forest but heard one July 20th (1962) on my place. Then again later I heard him in my ravine, intermittently singing for two hours (with many and frequent variations). The Carolina Wren hasn't been seen or heard in the Omaha area by anyone now for about three years." — Carl H. Swanson, Omaha.

"Lena Hansell's grandson, with a group of boys, stopped me and opened a bundle of shirt, and there was a male Common Nighthawk completely immobilized by spikes of foxtail clinging to wings and tail and body — as it does to wool. The bird must have mis-judged or a predator drove it down. The boys were afraid to handle it since it did look fierce with its big open mouth and an almost soundless hiss (to my ears). But they helped me pull off all the weeds as gently as we could, so too many soft feathers were not sacrificed. They were sure it could not fly, but with their consent (they all agreed it is against the law to keep it) I loosed my hand from around its body and wings. It lay a second on my palm, and then flew away, seemingly none the worse." —Mrs. Paul Heineman, Plattsmouth.

"Just back of our house is a patch of sumac and this fall the berry-cones seemed larger and more richly colored than in other years. Perhaps this was due to the summer's abundant moisture. Late in September I watched a number of birds feeding on these berries—Brown Thrashers, Catbirds, Flickers, Towhees, Blue Jays, and Olive-backed (Swainson's)

Thrushes. Not just an occasional bird, but 10 or 12 at a time.

"My banding traps close by were baited with the usual grain and crumbs but the birds were not attracted by the feed. Usually this patch of sumac is passed by — left to feed a winter Robin, Solitaire, or the Sharp-tailed Grouse that relish them when the hills are snowbound.

"Why did these birds seem to enjoy eating these berries that more often are ignored by them and at a time when food was plentiful?" — Mrs. Donald Held, Elsmere.

"I happened to see an Orange-crowned Warbler feeding upon the many tiny flies caught in a spider web 'net'." — Mrs. Donald Held, Elsmere.

"I used to hear the Screech Owls, but I never hear them anymore. Not too many Barred Owls, either. Did hear a few at a distance early in the fall.

"Did you ever plant poke berries for the birds? If you plant one, the birds help to plant them all over the yard. How the Robins love them and they make pretty bushes and the stems turn red in fall. I also planted a wahoo (from the woods) and the seed-eating birds really enjoy the seeds. The bush itself is very beautiful in fall . . . I also planted

Virginia creepers and bittersweet."

— Mrs. W. J. Svoboda, Verdigre.

"Yesterday (August 2, 1962) I counted 88 mostly Bank Swallows on the electric wire and there were as many more on the wire just below besides on the REA line where there were more than 50. There were also many on the barn roof as well as many in the air. Later in the evening before dark I didn't see very many. Our Barn Swallows hardly knew what to make of the mob. Among this flock were several Cliff Swallows and a few Rough-winged Swallows. I have never seen so many this early.

"They have a squeaky sound much different from the Barn Swallow. They are more musical. Many seem to be juveniles and would like to be fed judging from the way some beg.

"Last winter a flock went through late in September, after the Barn Swallows had left, but a small flock. Barn Swallows gather the last of the month and early September, but never counted much over 100 at a time." — Oona Bassett, Tryon.

"Safflower seed is cheaper than sunflower seeds and the chickadees and House Finches like it very well." — Mrs. Harry Banghart, Scottsbluff.

More studies are needed of the birds of Nebraska. More material is needed for the section headed "General Notes." And even more letters with useable "Excerpts" are invited. There is room for more pictures.

Send your manuscripts and materials to the Editor, Miss Doris Gates, Chadron, Nebraska.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

A Production Study of Mourning Doves in a Shelter Belt	18
Natural Adjustment of Pheasant Populations in South-Central Nebraska	24
Treasurer's Report	31

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A Production Study of Mourning Doves in A Shelter Belt *

by James E. Frates

Introduction

The Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) is recognized not only as having high aesthetic values, but is becoming increasingly important as a game species. It has been hunted intensively in many regions throughout North America primarily in southeastern United States. As with all game species, the number of doves available for harvest each year is dependent upon the annual production. It is important that nesting habitat be available in all portions of the breeding range if sufficient numbers are to be produced to meet the demand of increased hunting pressures. Black (1954) stated that the Mourning Dove has become well adapted to the agricultural advancements of man. Man has aided the doves interests in agricultural regions considerably by planting shelterbelts. Sprunt and Zim (1961) noted that farm shelterbelts were favored nesting sites for doves.

A review of literature on Mourning Dove nesting studies in the Middle West indicated that shelterbelt areas were often selected sites. Studies by Boldt and Hendrickson (1952) and La Pointe (1958) noted rather high productivity from shelterbelts in both North Dakota and Nebraska. Lowe (1956) stated that high production has been observed in regions where doves nest crowded together in small areas, which is usually the case in many shelterbelts. The importance of these areas in contribut-

ing to total annual production was not indicated in the literature. More data will be needed before an evaluation of the importance of shelterbelt areas can be made. The following study is an attempt to add more data on dove production in shelterbelts.

This study was conducted as a supplemental project while the author was employed as a student assistant with the Nebraska Game, Forestation and Parks Commission during the summer of 1962. Investigations by La Pointe (1958) near Grand Island, Nebraska, were made approximately 25 miles to the northwest of the writer's study area, and made possible comparisons from the same general locale.

OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of this study was to determine total annual production of doves from a 0.4 acre shelterbelt in south-central Nebraska. A secondary objective was to determine in which tree species nesting was most intense, and the average height of nests above ground. Also relative to the study was an attempt to obtain an embryonic sequence of doves from the first day of incubation to hatching. As would be expected, this interjected a bias in production figures, and will be explained in the production analyses and discussion.

STUDY AREA

The study area was located in Hamilton County on the A. W. Meadow farmstead 4.8 miles east of Aurora in southcentral Nebraska (Fig.1).

From the dimensions of the shelterbelt, the area was calculated to contain approximately 18,000 square feet, or about 0.4 acre.

* Paper presented at the Winter Meeting of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union at York, Febr. 2, 1963.

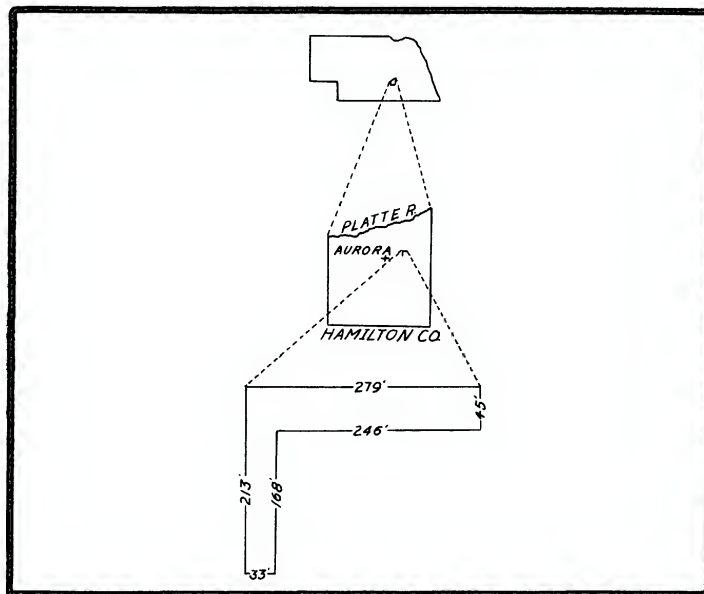


FIG. 1. Dimensions and location of study area in relation to state and county area.

Species Composition

The study area differed in tree species from most other shelterbelts in the area which were composed mainly of Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), American Elm (*Ulmus americana*), Osage Orange *Maclura pomifera*) and Russian Olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*). The author's study area contained the following species in order of decreasing abundance: Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), Red Mulberry (*Morus rubra*), Apple (*Malus* sp.) and American Elm. The redcedar had been planted at about four feet intervals in a continuous row along the northern and western boundaries. Red Mulberry was planted in one continuous row on the southern and eastern boundaries at approximately 10 feet inter-

vals. One American Elm was located in the east-west extension and one in the north-south extension of the shelterbelt. The lone apple tree in the shelterbelt was actually one of a small orchard located southeast of the area, but since its crown overhanging into the shelterbelt it was considered a part of the study area. All the trees were planted in the early 1930's. The height of the trees within each species was relatively constant, at an estimated 20 feet for the cedar, 30 feet for mulberry, 25 feet for apple and 35 feet for elm.

The understory was almost absent since sheep grazed in the area during the study period.

The area adjoining the shelterbelt was largely irrigated farm land

with crops of corn, sorghum, alfalfa and wheat, with a few interspersed areas of native pasture. A summer fallow field was located along the western boundary of the shelterbelt. Milo was planted along the northern side. A large farm pond was located about 300 yards to the southwest of the area.

PROCEDURE

The study was started on June 20, 1962. All active nests (nests with eggs or presence of laying adult) were located and recorded on mimeographed forms. Tree species in which nest occurred, estimated height above the ground, nest type (Mourning Dove or "foreign" nest) and nest status (number of eggs or young) were also recorded. The greatest number of active nests found on any one visit was considered to be the breeding population. An attempt was made to visit the area each day, but this schedule could not be maintained, and visitations averaged about three per week throughout the summer. All new nests were recorded and old nests revisited at each investigation. A nest where one or more young was fledged was considered a successful nest. The number of successful nests, along with the number of young per successful nest was calculated to de-

termine total production and production per acre. The nesting peak was considered that period having the highest number of active nests at any given time. Incidences of predation or other decimating factors were observed and recorded during the study period.

A secondary study was conducted to obtain an embryonic sequence from the first day of incubation to hatching. Eggs were removed from clutches of known age nests and placed in an incubator for the length of time desired. An attempt was also made to rear doves in captivity for feather development studies.

RESULTS

Production

The adult breeding population was estimated to be 16 pairs, based upon the highest number of active nests at any one time. A total of 79 eggs were found from 46 nesting attempts representing 1.7 eggs per attempt. Fifty-six (71 per cent) of these eggs hatched from which 38 (68 per cent) of the young were fledged, thus 27 (59 per cent) of the nests were successful. When the total production (38) is projected on a one acre basis, production then becomes 95 young per acre. The number of young per successful nest was 1.2. Twenty nesting attempts (43 per cent) were suc-

TABLE 1.—MOURNING DOVE PRODUCTION ON A PER MONTH BASIS FROM A SHELTERBELT IN SOUTH-CENTRAL NEBRASKA, 1962

Month	No. nests found	% of total	No. of eggs	No. eggs hatched	No. suc- cessful young	% suc- cessful young
June 1/	24	52	48	38	30	79
July	15	33	21	12	5	13
August	5	11	8	5	3	8
September	2	4	2	1	0	0
Totals	46	100	79	56	38	100

1/ Investigations were begun June 20

TABLE 2.—NESTING ACTIVITY IN RELATION TO SPECIES COMPOSITION FROM A SHELTERBELT IN SOUTH-CENTRAL NEBRASKA, 1962

Species	No. nests found	Per cent	Average height above ground in feet	Standard deviation in feet	No. successful nests	Per cent
E. Redcedar	24 1/	52.0	9	4.9	11	41.0
R. Mulberry	18 2/	39.0	12	5.2	12	45.0
Am, Elm	2	4.5	11	—	2	7.0
Apple	2	4.5	10	—	2	7.0
Totals	46	100	8	—	27	100
1/ 4 re-nests						
2/ 3 re-nests						

cessful in bringing off both young. Production on a per month basis is summarized in Table 1.

Nesting Peak

The nesting peak was considered to be June 20, the first day of investigation, when 16 active nests were recorded. Since no fledged or actually flying were observed on June 20, it was believed the actual nesting peak was reached just prior to or actually on this date.

Renesting

Seven re-nestings were observed. One nest was used for three different nesting attempts, producing a total of four successful young. The average time the nests remained vacant between nestings was 23 days, with a range from 9-50 days, and a standard deviation of 16.4. These data indicate only results from four of the nests, as records were incomplete as to the actual time the other nests remained idle. Since adult doves were not marked, it was impossible to determine if the same pairs re-occupied the same nests.

Tree Preference

Nesting, in relation to species composition is summarized in Table 2. A higher nesting preference was

shown for Eastern Redcedar, probably because it was the most numerous species and its long, sweeping, horizontal branches offered a relatively flat surface for the poorly constructed nest. However, these branches were more vulnerable to movement by wind action, and both of the two nests destroyed by wind were in cedars.

Dove Nesting in "Foreign" Nests

On four occasions the doves were found to occupy nests of other birds. Two abandoned Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) nests, one Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) and one Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) nest were used. Off the study area, a pair of doves occupied a robin's nest only one day after it was abandoned by three young robins.

Nineteen of 79 eggs found were removed by the author for an incubation study, and are here considered under decimating factors. Of the four eggs destroyed on the area, one was by an avian predator (species unknown), one was abandoned, and two were broken when two nests were destroyed during a wind storm.

TABLE 3.—DATA COMPARISON OF MOURNING DOVE PRODUCTION STUDIES FROM TWO SHELTERBELTS IN SOUTH-CENTRAL NEBRASKA, 1958 and 1962

Item	La Pointe 1958	Frates 1962
First nest	April 16	June 20 1/
Nesting peak	June 6	June 20
Last nest	September 15	September 12 2/
Tree preference	American Elm Ponderosa Pine	Red Mulberry E. Redcedar
Production per acre	34	95
% successful nests	26	59
No. young/successful nest	1.8	1.4
Average nest height in feet	8	3

Items listed as found in La Pointe (1958)

1/ Investigations not begun until June 20

2/ Date study was terminated

Of the 18 young not considered as successful, two were taken by the author to rear in captivity for feather development studies. Nine were killed by two feral house cats, four fell from the nest during a wind storm and three died of exposure after a heavy rain storm.

Production Comparisons with Other Studies

Table 3 relates the findings of the author's study with results found by La Pointe (1958) in his production study near Grand Island, Nebraska.

DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The value of the study could have been enhanced considerably if conducted from the time of first nesting activity on the area. However, a survey of the area the first day of investigations revealed that no old or destroyed nests or fledged young were present. The oldest young-in-the-nest found on the first visit was estimated to be from 7-10

days old. If this were true, the study was begun during the peak of nesting activity, June 20, when 16 active nests were found.

If the 19 eggs taken for the incubation study were projected to actual production figures using overall hatching and successful young percentages, total production would have been increased by about 10 young, making the total production figure 48. This would have increased the young per acre figure to 120. That 56 of the 60 (93 per cent) remaining eggs hatched, represents a rather high hatching success.

If the total breeding population were approximately 16 pairs, a total of 2.4 young were produced per breeding pair. When the calculated success of the 19 removed eggs was considered, the total increased to 3.0 young per breeding pair. Judging from the 16 nests observed on June 20, it was anticipated renesting might be quite high. It was believed that several of the nesting doves be-

came disturbed after repeated visits to the relatively small area, and possibly moved to adjoining shelterbelts to renest. Evidence for this is based on the fact that several nesting doves were approached to within a few feet the first several visits, and then became increasingly wary, and later flushed when approached within 50-75 feet. One such nest was abandoned. Those doves occupying a nest for the second time were found to exhibit a higher degree of wariness than doves occupying a new nest.

With the exception of two feral house cats inhabiting the area, the doves were relatively free from predation by both avian and mammalian predators. The cats were believed responsible for the death of nine young.

SUMMARY

1. The purpose of this study was to determine total Mourning Dove production from a 0.4 acre shelterbelt in southcentral Nebraska during the summer of 1962.

2. Periodic visits to the shelterbelt were made to locate new nests and check on existing nests.

3. The breeding population was assumed to coincide with the highest number of active nests found at any one visit. The breeding population as of June 20, was estimated to be 16 pairs.

4. The nesting peak was also considered to be that period containing the highest number of active nests at any given visit. This period was found to be June 20.

5. The results showed that a total of 38 young were produced from 46 nesting attempts containing a total of 79 eggs. Twenty-seven nests were successful, producing 1.4 young per successful nest. Production per acre was calculated to be 95 young.

6. Eastern Redcedar and Red Mulberry were the most abundant tree species. The average height above the ground of all nests was eight feet.

7. Seven renestings were found on the area. Since adult doves were not

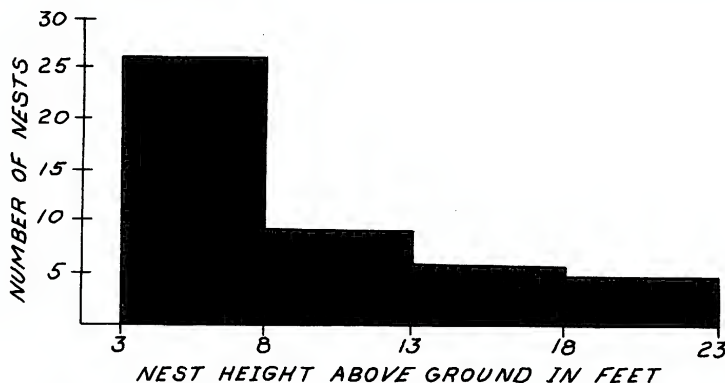


FIG. 2 Histogram showing frequency of nest heights above ground in all tree species.

marked, it was impossible to determine if those renesting were the same pair which nested earlier.

8. On four occasions doves used nests of other birds.

9. Two feral house cats constituted about the only source of predation on the area.

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Natural Adjustment of Pheasant Populations In South-Central Nebraska¹

Raymond L. Linder and
C. Phillip Agee

The concept of the dependency of an organism upon its environment and the adjustment of its numbers to the capacity of the environment is well known to biologists. Certain expressions and refinements of this central fact have become fixed as ecologic principles. **Carrying capacity** was proposed by Errington (1934) and Errington and Hamerstrom (1936) concerning wintering Bobwhites. According to this theory there will be no more individuals in a population than an environment will support. Andrewartha and Birch (1954) discussed the theories of **density-dependent** and **density-independent factors** and they credited Howard and Fiske (1911) with first proposing these ideas in their work on insects. Pearl and Parker (1922) early concluded from work with **Drosophila** that a density factor was important in regulating populations. In

muskrats of north-central Iowa, Errington (1951) proposed that **inversivity** was in operation. He stated that if enough animals were present to permit efficient mating, lower densities tended to show the higher rates of increase. He also stated that the greater the success in rearing litters born early in the breeding season, the sooner the year's breeding was likely to terminate and the greater might be the losses suffered by the young that did happen to be born late.

There have been numerous theories proposed to explain the phenomenon of inversivity. Kluijver (1951) found that Great Tits in Dutch pine forests laid slightly fewer eggs per

¹ Work conducted under Pittman-Robertson Project W-28-R, "Life History and Ecology of the Ring-necked Pheasant."

clutch, and that a smaller proportion of them tried to rear second broods when their numbers were high. Jenkins (1956) believed that in the Gray Partridge (*Perdix perdix*) juvenile survival rates varied according to the amount of mutual disturbance among the adults before the breeding season, suggesting an adverse affect on their reproductive powers, which was passed on and favored the early death of their young. Many writers have suggested that as a population increases a greater proportion is forced into poorer habitats and that individuals so dispersed rear fewer young than those left in the better habitat (Gibb 1961).

Leopold (1933) proposed that in an environment there was probably one specific part which actually determined the upper limit beyond which the population could not rise. This he termed the **limiting factor**.

There have been many proposals identifying specific limiting factors. Howard (1920) suggested that territoriality in birds may be the density regulator. Similarly, Wight (1933) stated that "crowing areas" might limit the size of the pheasant population. Einarsen (1945) proposed that on Protection Island the activity of the male pheasant in nesting season controlled the population. Leedy and Dustman (1947) related pheasant densities with land-use in Ohio. In Nebraska, Mohler (1959) suggested that deficient winter habitat limited pheasant populations in parts of the state while insufficient nesting habitat controlled their numbers in areas where intensive farming was practiced. Stokes (1954) concluded that on Pelee Island the eventual control of the population may have been a rate of abandonment so high that nesting success barely compensated for annual mortality.

Since 1954 a project of continuous pheasant research has been underway in south-central Nebraska to examine each part of the life history, placing special effort upon the reproduction period. The mechanics and detailed data have been discussed in an earlier publication (Linder, Lyon and Agee, 1960) and will not be recounted here. However, certain salient findings are listed here for they seem to be of primary importance in describing population adjustments which occurred in the studied populations.

1. The number of hens in the breeding population was a reflection of the preceding year's production and breeding hens were apparently in surplus each spring.
2. The number of chicks which were hatched was apparently determined not by the level of the breeding population but by the measured density of the vegetation during the nesting period (Figure 1).
3. On the average, each hen established a larger number of nests in years of high breeding populations than in years of lower populations (Figure 2); thus, the number of nest failures per hen was greatest in high population years.
4. Approximately 90 percent of the chicks were produced from nests in roadsides and wheat and nearly all of the young were brooded in these same areas.

The above findings indicate that each year the studied population was brought into adjustment with the quality of the environment at the time of reproduction. The mechanics of this adjustment, however, is not revealed. In an effort to explain this natural adjustment a hypothesis has

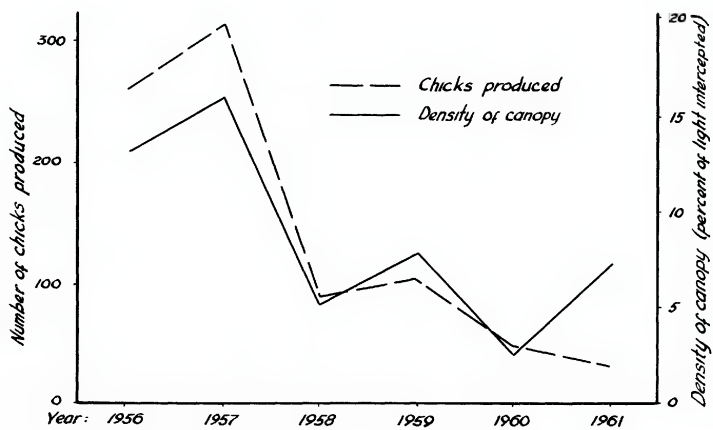


Figure 1. Correlation of density of canopy in roadside vegetation and number of chicks hatched in roadside.

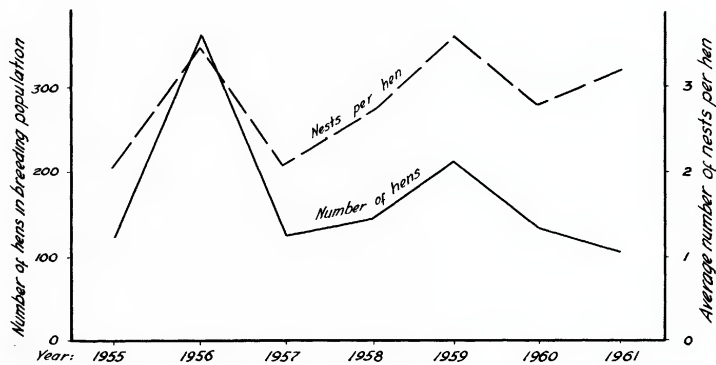


Figure 2. Correlation of number of hens in the breeding population and the average number of nests per hen.

been proposed and may be expressed in three parts as follows:

- A. The number of young produced was controlled by nest abandonment during laying and/or incubation.
- B. Incubating or laying hens were stimulated to abandon their nests by the mere presence of other hens or their broods.
- C. These phenomena tended to establish an upper limit upon the number of broods which could be hatched and brooded in a particular unit of cover, regardless of the number of breeding hens present.

The plausibility of this can only be established by examination of the literature. Unfortunately, there has been relatively little attention given to nest abandonment in wild gallinaceous birds except to recognize its occurrence. However, there is information on other species which is of considerable interest.

Tinbergen (1953) discusses parental behavior in birds and states that the change from care of the eggs to care of the young is a matter of rough internal timing corrected by a more accurate timing by external stimuli. He states that the external stimuli are provided by the young and that in some birds, there are indications that the stimulus is given by chicks while still in the egg. Most probably the parents react to the calls, which can be heard before hatching.

Collias (1946) states that laying chickens can be stimulated to become broody, even in midwinter, by keeping them with baby chicks.

Emlen (1941) did work with Tricolored Blackbirds. He introduced nestlings into nests where the laying phase was just being completed. In eight of ten nests the strange

nestlings took precedence over the eggs and the nest owners passed directly from laying into the feeding-the-young stage. In the other two instances the nests were deserted.

Errington (1951), in discussing inversivity concerning muskrats, states that the extent and effectiveness of late breeding was plainly conditioned by the psychology of the muskrats. Conaway, Baskett and Toll (1960) found in their study on swamp rabbits in Missouri that in a case of a very high population caused by flooding there was an unusually high rate of reabsorption of embryos. They suggested that the high incidence of total litter reabsorption was induced by an adrenal stress syndrome.

While the hypothesis is not contradicted by this and other literature examined, there is clearly a need for experimental evidence to support or refute it. According to our present concept, the hypothesis is dependent upon three assumptions:

1. That wild pheasant hens can be induced to abandon their nests by the presence of chicks.
2. That nest failures from such associations do occur in the wild.
3. That the frequency of such failures is sufficient to regulate production.

The first of these was the subject of experiments carried out during the nesting seasons of 1961 and 1962.

Description of Area and Techniques

Work was conducted on the Sacramento - Wilcox Game Management Area, a tract of about 2,300 acres located in southeastern Phelps County, Nebraska. The area consists of a broad shallow basin surrounded by an uncultivated perimeter which extends to cultivated uplands served

by deep-well irrigation. Those portions of the basin which were subject to intermittent flooding were vegetated primarily by smartweed (*Polygonum spp.*), sunflower *Helianthus spp.* and sedges (*Carex spp.*). Vegetation on the basin perimeter and uncultivated portion of the upland consisted primarily of mixed grasses and forbs principally western wheat grass (*Agropyron smithii*), smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), sunflower and fireweed (*Kochia scoparia*). Cultivated uplands were devoted to corn, grain sorghum and wheat.

Soils are loessial in origin, being principally of the Holdredge, Wabash and Scott series (Tillman and Hensel, 1919).

It was recognized at the time this project was conceived that data could be gathered most readily from penned game-farm pheasants. However, since such birds are necessarily somewhat domesticated, it was believed that their responses might not typify wild birds. Eisner (1960) pointed out that in domestic fowl the "... reproductive behavior is certainly abnormal ..."

Since the project was dependent upon locating a substantial number of incubated nests, thorough searches were made in cover which was undisturbed by farming operations and appeared to present the most favorable nesting conditions. During the two seasons nearly 600 nests were located. The hens on 36 of these were subjected to experiments to determine their response to (1) the sound (peeping) of chicks or (2) the sight and sound of chicks or (3) the full association with chicks. The study was restricted to those hens which were in the process of incubation. Such birds, being restricted in their movements, were more readily studied than laying birds.

To determine the effect of sound, a wire mesh pen four feet in diameter and 12 to 18 inches high was concealed in the vegetation six to eight feet from the nest. Chicks were confined in each pen as long as necessary to ascertain the effect of their peeping upon the hen. Under these conditions, the chicks were very vocal and their peeping was audible to the investigators over distances of more than 50 feet. Since these pens were not believed to be perceptible to the hens, no controls were used.

To determine the effect of sight and sound, chicks were confined in wire cages two feet square by 18 inches high constructed from one-half inch mesh hardware cloth. A cage was then mounted on stakes above the vegetation within four feet of each nest in order that the hen could see it from the nest. Of the 16 cages so placed, nine were supplied with chicks and seven served as controls. Since the cages offered no protection from weather, the chicks were removed each night.

To test the stimulus of full association with chicks, a wire pen about 14 feet in diameter and 12 to 18 inches high was built around the nest and hen. This was generally sufficient to confine small chicks but represented only a slight obstacle to the hen. No experimentation was begun until after the hen had left and returned to the nest at least once to establish that she did not abandon due to the pen. Wild Chicks, presumed to be imprinted to a hen (Lorenz, 1935), or chicks hatched in an incubator were placed in eleven of the pens while four of the pens served as controls.

Throughout the study, effort was made to subject experiment and control hens to equal amounts of human activity.

Result and Discussion

Results of the various experiments are summarized in Table 1. As shown there, each of the hens which was treated as a control (groups 2b and 3b) continued to incubate to hatching. This would indicate that the pens and cages as used here were not significant disturbance factors. Similarly the human activity related to making periodic checks caused no observed disturbance. Hens subjected only to the sounds of chicks (group 1a) were apparently unaffected, all of them completing incubation. However, those hens which could experience both the sight and the sound of young completed incubation in only 11 percent of the cases, 44 percent being lost to voluntary abandonment. When full association with chicks was permitted, none of the experimental hens carried incubation through to hatching. Eighty - two percent of them abandoned their nests voluntarily.

Effort was made to determine the length of time required for an incubating hen to display a response to the chicks. This, however, was not possible in this study due to the chicks' ability to escape from some pens and the tendency of some the hen. Also, the time of the hen's departure from the nest was not necessarily indicative of the time of the physiological response to the chicks. Although her attentions may have been diverted from the nest she was probably deterred from leaving the site since the chicks were confined there.

The behavior of individual chicks was probably instrumental in inducing responses by the hens. Chicks trapped in the wild displayed an apparent attraction to the hens and approached them readily. Chicks hatched in an incubator, however, seldom moved about the pens and upon seeing the hens seemed passive to their presence.

Of interest was the absence of

TABLE 1.—RESPONSES BY INCUBATING HENS TO EXPERIMENTAL ASSOCIATION WITH CHICKS.

	Fates of nests where hens were subjected to:					
	Sound of chicks		Sight and sound of chicks		Full association with chicks	
	Experiment	Control	Experiment	Control	Experiment	Control
Group Number	1a	1b	2a	2b	3a	3b
Total Nests	5	0	9	7	11	4
Number of nests hatched	5	-	1	7	0	4
(Percent of total)	100%	-	11%	100%	0%	100%
Number of nests destroyed	0	-	4	0	2	0
(Percent of total)	0%	-	44%	0%	18%	0%
Number of nests abandoned	0	-	4	0	9	0
(Percent of total)	0%	-	44%	0%	82%	0%

nest destruction among groups 1a, 2b, and 3b contrasted to six out of twenty nests destroyed in groups 2a and 3a. Observations indicated that the attentions of the hens in the latter groups were apparently divided between the nests and the introduced chicks. They exhibited erratic behavior while at the nest which included calling, defecating, increased movement and a generally diminished attentiveness.

The data presented here indicated that experimentally the presence of pheasant chicks can cause an incubating hen to abandon her nest. However, for this abandonment to be of significance in population control it must occur under natural conditions and the frequency of such abandonment must be sufficient to regulate the population. Experimental evidence regarding these aspects is lacking. Such work must be the subject of further research before the hypothesis can be confirmed or refuted.

Summary

Results of seven years of studies are reviewed and interpreted to explain the mechanism of natural adjustment of the populations. This interpretation was proposed as a hypothesis applicable to populations of similar ecology.

The hypothesis depends upon three assumptions: (1) pheasant hens can be induced to abandon their nests by the presence of chicks, (2) this type of abandonment does occur in the wild and (3) the frequency of these abandonments is great enough to control the population.

Experiments were conducted to test the assumption that hens can be induced to abandon their nest.

Hens on 36 nests were subjected to experiments to determine their response to (1) the sound (peeping) of chicks or (2) the sight and sound of

chicks and (3) full association with chicks.

All of the hens which served as controls as well as those which were subjected only to the sound of chicks completed incubation.

Pronounced response occurred when the hen and chicks were in the same pen. When the hen was unable to experience physical contact with the chicks the response was less marked. Of the hens making up these two groups, 95 percent failed to hatch any young; 65 percent failed due to voluntary abandonment.

It was concluded that the presence of pheasant chicks can cause an incubating hen to abandon her nest.

Field experiments will be necessary to determine if such abandonments function in population control.

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Treasurer's Report — 1962

Bank account January 1, 1962	689.39	
Investments—Bonds and Savings	522.75	1,212.14
Receipts for year		
2 Life Memberships	100.00	
166 Active Memberships	498.00	
44 Sustaining Memberships	220.00	818.00
Subscriptions to Review		
21 Direct	73.50	

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Field cards sold	34.75	
Reviews sold	4.00	73.87
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Total Income — 1962		1,088.54
Expenditures		
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January Review	104.05	
April Review	103.30	
July Review	127.85	
October Review	176.33	511.53
Printing dues cards	3.50	
Refund to member for overpayment	1.00	
Refund to Brooking Bird Club	20.00	
Officers' expenses		
Mrs. Patton	7.27	
R. G. Cortelyou	8.30	
Doris Gates (mostly NOU NEWS)	196.83	242.75
Fidelity bond for Treasurer and Custodian	10.30	10.30
Total Expenses — 1962		789.08
Cash and bank balance December 31, 1962	424.56	
Investments, December 31, 1962	1,074.54	1,499.10
		1,212.14
Increase — cash and investments over December, 1961		286.96
Receipts minus expenses for 1962	299.46	
Decrease in prepaid memberships and subscriptions from 1961	12.50	286.96

Lee Morris, Treasurer

7-1963

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

A Windshield View of Nebraska Birds in March.....	34
1962 Nesting Report.....	38
Fifth Fall Record Report.....	40
General Notes	47
Meetings and Reports.....	49
Excerpts from Letters	51
Book Reviews.....	52

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A WINDSHIELD VIEW OF NEBRASKA BIRDS IN MARCH

by Glenn H. LeDioyt

Nebraska's weather in March is somewhat like an ornithologist at any season — unpredictable. But for the bird watcher, March is a bit early to observe the greatest influx of birds that make their annual flight across our state. It's a good time, though, to catch the early birds — the water fowl migrants and shorebirds. And so when I decided to drive from Omaha to the panhandle during the latter part of March — a trip I make frequently — I concluded I would keep a complete list of all birds I saw enroute.

On the morning of March 28, 1962, I made certain that my field glasses were in the car and everything was in readiness for an early start. I hoped to be in Alliance that night. I planned to be gone for three days, so I put an extra generous supply of sunflower seed and millet in my bird feeder. In doing so I scared a lone Mourning Dove and several Slate-colored Juncos. A pair of Cardinals and a Black-capped Chickadee were over-head in an elm tree. I looked in vain for a Tufted Titmouse so that I could add it to my day's list. I delayed a moment hoping that either a Downy or Hairy Woodpecker would show up at the suet feeder, but to no avail. I did note the inevitable group of House Sparrows in the neighbor's yard.

The morning was a little on the cool side, but it was apparent the day would be bright and sunny. The Robins and Common Grackles were out "en masse" and these comprised the only visible species as I drove west on Dodge Street. In the trees at Boys Town there were several Starlings in company with the grackles. Before crossing the Platte River, I saw the usual heavy concentration

of Red-winged Blackbirds, and the day's first Meadowlark which I presumed to be the Eastern. Along the west bank of the river in Saunders County, I saw a small flock of geese. They were predominantly Snow Geese with a few Blues included. There were no Canadians.

As I continued westward through Butler and Polk Counties, Meadowlarks and Red-winged Blackbirds predominated. The population of the Common Grackles seemed to wane. Occasionally a solitary Sparrow Hawk would put in an appearance. Now and then a Crow could be seen in the distance. Just east of Osceola, I observed a flock of seven flying nearby, waiting for the traffic to abate so they might continue their meal of fresh cottontail that had only recently been butchered by the fast-moving traffic along Highway No. 92.

In Merrick County, I made my first turn off the main highway to inspect some farm land. A beautiful Red-tailed Hawk was flying slowly 20 feet or so above the ground. A lone Brewer's Blackbird was spotted. Red-wings were here along with the ubiquitous Meadowlark as he sought out his usual fence post perch along the roadside. The cry of the Killdeer in the distance indicated that this species, too, was among the early migrants.

By noon the day had become overcast and a sharp wind blew out of the north—poor conditions for viewing bird-life as I sped across Hall, Buffalo and Dawson Counties. Even so, the Western Meadowlark, Crow, and infrequently the Horned Lark, could be seen out the corner of my eye as I continued westward. The Sparrow Hawk was noted infre-

quently on the telephone lines.

In Lincoln County I saw the first Black-billed Magpie. This striking bird in his black and white plumage appeared awkward as he flew sideways to the wind, but nonetheless his presence announced that I was now indeed in the West!

I passed through North Platte as quickly as the green traffic lights would let me because I was anxious to see again the incredible concentration of Sandhill Cranes that each spring converges on the corn fields in the area. I was anxious, also, to turn off Highway No. 30 two miles east of Hershey because I was now in the area where I was raised as a farm boy.

The Sandhill Cranes were there; and everywhere I looked, it seemed, there were small flocks flying low over the corn fields. The ground was gray with the thousands of these creatures that had converged here to feed and rest. Now and then one in the flock would distinguish himself by jumping straight into the air a few feet, then would settle back and again become one of the crowd.

I was attracted by a Flicker that flew across the farm yard. Also present was a Hairy Woodpecker and a small covey of Bobwhites along an old irrigation ditch.

I got back to the car where the heater felt good and headed back to Highway No. 30 and on west. Three miles west of Hershey, the Sandhill Cranes disappeared. I did not see another one on the balance of the trip.

As I left the area, I couldn't help but wonder just what it was that attracted the Sandhill Cranes to this particular spot. Had they learned from previous experience that here they would be completely unmolested? Or was there something in the

chemistry of the somewhat alkaline soils of this area that provided them with just the proper dietary needs prior to their nesting season soon to occur farther North? At any rate, here they were, and like so much else in Nature, we ponder why.

There was nothing new as I passed through Keith, Garden and Morrill Counties with the exception of the beautiful Rough-legged Hawk silhouetted against the evening sky west of Ogallala. Oh yes, there were the usual Western Meadowlarks, Horned Larks, and a few Crows; and near Oshkosh I saw another Magpie. As darkness settled, I saw three Turkey Vultures circling low.

When I awoke on the morning of March 29, I was surprised to find a two - inch layer of snow on the ground and the official temperature was 25 degrees. But by late afternoon, the sun was shining brightly, the temperature was in the 40's and the snow was disappearing rapidly. I headed east on State Highway No. 2 for Hyannis — the heart of the Sandhills.

Anyone who has seen the Sandhills of Nebraska for the first time, or for the thousandth, will agree that here indeed is a fabulous region. The grass-covered dunes, rolling as far as the eye can see, are magnificent. Scattered throughout the Sandhills are myriads of shallow lakes. There are many marshes and wet meadows where the water table rises and falls, depending upon the time of the year and the wetness of the season. It is in the spring that the lakes are at their fullest, and waterfowl find them the most attractive.

The lakes were teeming with waterfowl. It was interesting to note that on one lake which appeared fairly deep, there were Shovelers only. The most frequent co-inhabi-

tants with this species were the Lesser Scaups, Coots, and Redheads — the latter species was present in rather large numbers compared with observations that I had made in the same area a year before.

Associating with Mallards in the more shallow, marshy areas were the beautiful Pintails, Gadwalls and American Widgeons. A large concentration of gulls — close to 200 — was observed just east of Ellsworth in Sheridan County.

In the marsh just west of Whitman in Grant County was a rather large concentration of Pintails. A pair of Greater Yellowlegs also moved along the shoreline. Nearby was a pair of Canvasbacks. There were also a few Lesser Scaups, but I felt certain they would be arriving in much greater numbers a little later in the season. I observed no Blue-winged or Green-winged Teal. The Coots were not too numerous. Certainly many more would be along in a week or so.

By this time I was in the vicinity of the Rex Ranch — some 40,000 acres of Sandhills in Grant and Hooker Counties. I would be staying the next two days at the headquarters just south of Whitman. As I turned off the highway, I spotted a flock of 15 Tree Sparrows feeding in the weeds along the roadside. At a little pond by a windmill, I saw a Meadowlark taking what must have been his first ablution of the spring. His was the most vigorous bath I had ever seen a creature give himself. He washed over and under and all around, and when I concluded that he was certainly finished, he would do it all over again.

I concluded long ago that all good ranchers are conservationists in one degree or another. Foreman Oliver Manning is no exception. His simple philosophy is "Any creature of na-

ture that can live in the Sandhills should be allowed to do so." In the yard at the ranch headquarters is a windbreak of Chinese Elms. In the evening a group of 40 or so Red-winged Blackbirds — all males — came to roost. There were no Yellow-headed Blackbirds. In previous years I have seen them earlier in the season than this, but on this occasion they were nowhere in sight. In and around the ranch buildings I saw the usual pair of Robins. The House Sparrows had already started to gather material for their nests in the machine shed, and on the lawn near the ranch house, I saw an Oregon Junco who appeared very much at home here on the range.

East of the ranch headquarters and extending for approximately three miles is "Home Meadow." We used a jeep to take a swing through the herd of cows Manning was "calving out." I saw 16 Sharp-tailed Grouse gathering at their habitual booming grounds about a mile east of the headquarters, but they were not performing.

After supper, through the picture window in the ranch house, I saw a Rough-legged Hawk alight on a fence post only 100 yards away. Through my field glasses, I studied him for fully ten minutes. Finally he flew away and I put my binoculars aside. But I would need it again tomorrow.

It was the morning of March 30. As I passed alongside Home Meadow, I disturbed a pair of Common Snipe that were feeding along a drainage ditch. They circled and then alighted a few yards from where I had flushed them. I kept a sharp lookout for the Upland Plover but did not find it or the Burrowing Owl. I wondered if the owl is not so plentiful since we had completely

annihilated the prairie dogs on the ranch a few years ago.

I passed the booming ground of the Sharp-tailed Grouse, but none was in sight this morning. I saw one pair of Long-billed Curlews and knew that there were others in other parts of the hills.

At the remains of an old ranchstead a pair of Great Horned Owls had selected an old barn as a place to build their nest. As I entered the door, one of the owls flew less than a foot from my head. I was surprised to find the nest on the ground. It was at the bottom of the manger and had the appearance of a hen's nest. The three large white eggs were practically round. We hoped that nothing happened to the nest. We wanted to produce a new crop of predators to reduce the number of pocket gophers that play havoc with the edges of the wet meadows.

Only one Ring-necked Pheasant was observed. It was obvious that this species has a difficult time increasing its numbers in this habitat.

In the afternoon, I headed back toward Omaha. Three miles west of Halsey I saw something I had never seen before. A pair of eagles at rest on a sandbar in the middle of the river. I observed them for some time as they fed on a fish which apparently had attracted them to this spot. (The author thought these were Golden Eagles but their being attracted by the dead fish suggests Bald Eagles—Ed.)

Unfortunately these huge predators (both Bald and Golden Eagles) are not held in very high regard by many ranchers.

In the same area I saw the first Loggerhead Shrike of the trip. Occasionally a lone Rough-legged Hawk would put in an appearance, and now and then, a Sparrow Hawk, as

I continued eastward on State Highway No. 92.

In passing through Custer County, west of Broken Bow, I saw my last Magpie. As it was getting late in the afternoon, pheasants became more plentiful in the alfalfa fields adjacent to the roads. I saw a Belted Kingfisher on the Middle Loup River west of Loup City. Through Howard County near St. Paul, pheasants appeared along the roadside although they were not plentiful.

By the time I reached Merrick County, it was practically dark. In a few minutes I would be on U.S. Highway No. 30 Alternate where only two days before I had traveled across this same area going west. I was still 100 miles from Omaha and darkness halted my windshield quest of Nebraska birds. But it afforded me time to reflect on what I had observed the past three days. I concluded that if I ever jotted down in summary form the highlights of this trip, it would be something like this:

Most widely distributed species: Meadowlark — observed in every county through which I passed.

Most spectacular sight: Sandhill Cranes.

Biggest thrill of the trip: Tie — between Horned Owls' nest and a pair of eagles at rest in the Middle Loup River.

Total species observed: 48 — not a record, I am sure, but I'd like to compare notes with someone else making a windshield view of Nebraska birds in March.

One year later (1963) on exactly the same three days in March, a similar trip was made at which time James Malkowski accompanied me. We endeavored to go over the same ground as I had traveled one year

before. We did, however, spend more time looking and a little less traveling. We identified 60 species. Malkowski secured some wonderful pictures of White-fronted, Snow, Blue and Canada Geese on their feeding grounds along the Platte River. He had a field day photographing the Sandhill Cranes near Hershey. He added three new species to his life list — Long-billed Curlew, Avocet, and Burrowing Owl; and I added the Bohemian Waxwing, Ring-necked

Duck and Baird's Sandpiper.

The Sandhills proved, as always, an interesting area. It was good to see the Sandhill lakes again and the myriads of waterfowl which they attract. On this trip we saw two Double-crested Cormorants at their nests in some cottonwood trees near the edge of an isolated lake. The trees were being invaded by Great Blue Herons. It will be interesting to see which species eventually takes over.

1962 NESTING REPORT

Compiled by Ruth Wensien

Nestings of 91 species were reported by eleven reporters, from ten counties. Two new species were added to the list kept since 1956: Cedar Waxwing, reported by R. G. Cortelyou, of Omaha. Mr. Cortelyou states that he saw an immature Cedar Waxwing at Manawa "but it was as big as an adult and apparently just as strong a flier." And White Winged Junco, reported by Doris Gates, of Chadron.

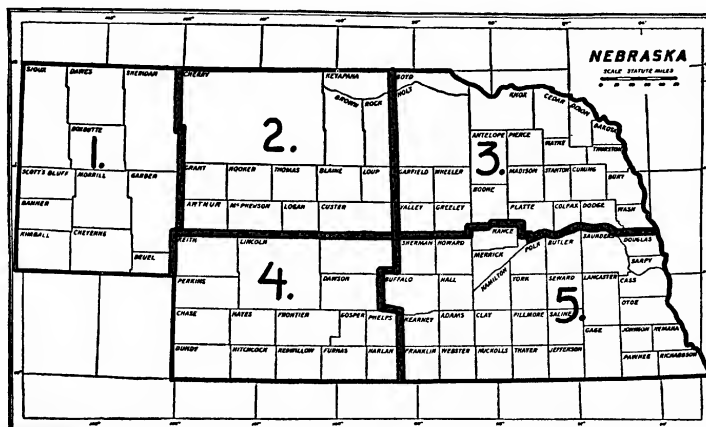
Only those species are included on which reports showed actual evidence of nesting. Several reporters listed species also present and probably nesting. These reports are kept in the files and may be used at a later date. The report is admittedly incomplete and sketchy, due to a lack of reports and reporters all over the state. All reports this year were of observations made in leisure time by busy people, and appreciation should be expressed to them, for their efforts. All N. O. U. members

are urged to send in nesting reports, even of only a few species, along with evidence noted.

Reports were received from the following areas established in 1956, and altered in 1961 to form East and West divisions of 3 and 5:

Area 1, Doris Gates, Chadron, for Dawes County; Area 2, Mrs. Oona Bassett, Tryon, for McPherson County; Area 3 West, no report; Area 3 East, Mrs. John Lueshen, Wisner, for Cuming County; Area 4, Mrs. M. A. Cox, Hershey, and Mrs. Glenn Viehmeyer, North Platte, for Lincoln County; Area 5 West, Lee Morris, Bradshaw, for York County, Mrs. Kermit Swanson, Aurora, for Hamilton County, and Harold Turner, Bladen for Webster County; Area 5 East, R. G. Cortelyou, Omaha, for Douglas County and adjacent areas of Iowa, Carl Swanson, Bellevue, for Sarpy and Douglas Counties, and Ruth Wensien, Brownville, for Nemaha County.

Double-crested Cormorant (4)	Belted Kingfisher (4)
Great Blue Heron (4, 5E)	Flicker (1, 3E, 4)
Black-crowned Night Heron (2, 4)	Red-bellied Woodpecker (5E)
Canada Goose (4)	Red-headed Woodpecker (2, 3E, 4, 5W)
Mallard (2, 5W)	Hairy Woodpecker (1, 3E, 4)
Blue-winged Teal (2)	Downy Woodpecker (3E, 4, 5W)
Wood Duck (5E)	Eastern Kingbird (2, 3E, 4, 5W)
Red-tailed Hawk (1, 3E)	Western Kingbird (1, 2, 3E, 4, 5W)
Swainson's Hawk (4)	Great Crested Flycatcher (3E, 5E)
Marsh Hawk (3E)	Eastern Phoebe (3E, 5W, 5E)
Prairie Falcon (1)	Say's Phoebe (3E, 5W)
Sparrow Hawk (1)	Western Wood Pewee (1)
Greater Prairie Chicken (2, 4)	Horned Lark (2, 3E, 4, 5W)
Sharp-tailed Grouse (2)	Bank Swallow (5W, 5E)
Bobwhite (3E, 4, 5E)	Rough-winged Swallow (3E, 5W)
Ring-necked Pheasant (2, 3E, 4, 5W)	Barn Swallow (2, 3E, 4, 5W, 5E)
Killdeer (1, 2, 3E, 5W)	Cliff Swallow (3E, 4, 5W, 5E)
Long-billed Curlew (2)	Purple Martin (3E, 5W, 5E)
Upland Plover (1, 3E, 4, 5W)	Blue Jay (3E, 4, 5W, 5E)
Mourning Dove (All)	Black-billed Magpie (1, 4, 5W)
Rock Dove (3E, 5W)	Common Crow (1, 3E, 4, 5W)
Black-billed Cuckoo (3E)	Black-capped Chickadee (1, 3E, 4, 5W)
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (3E, 4, 5W)	White-breasted Nuthatch (3E)
Barn Owl (4)	House Wren (All)
Screech Owl (3E, 4)	Rock Wren (1)
Great Horned Owl (1, 3E, 4, 5W)	Catbird (3E, 4, 5W, 5E)
Burrowing Owl (4)	



Brown Thrasher (All)	Orchard Oriole (2, 3E, 4, 5W, 5E)
Robin (All)	Baltimore Oriole (3E, 4, 5W, 5E)
Wood Thrush (5E)	Common Grackle (1, 3E, 4, 5W, 5E)
Eastern Bluebird (1, 3E, 4, 5E)	Brown-headed Cowbird (1, 4, 5W)
Cedar Waxwing (5E)	Cardinal (3E, 5W, 5E)
Loggerhead Shrike (4, 5W)	Rose-breasted Grosbeak (3E, 5E)
Starling (1, 3E, 4, 5W, 5E)	Black-headed Grosbeak (1, 4)
Bell's Vireo (4, 5W, 5E)	Blue Grosbeak (2, 3E)
Warbling Vireo (1, 3E)	Indigo Bunting (3E, 5E)
Yellow Warbler (3E, 5E)	Dickcissel (2, 3E, 4, 5W)
Yellowthroat (3E)	American Goldfinch (3E, 4)
American Redstart (5E)	Rufous-sided Towhee (1, 5E)
House Sparrow (1, 3E, 4, 5W, 5E)	Lark Bunting (2, 4, 5W)
Bobolink (4, 5E)	Grasshopper Sparrow (3E, 5W)
Eastern Meadowlark (4)	Vesper Sparrow (3E)
Western Meadowlark (1, 2, 3E, 4, 5W)	Lark Sparrow (1, 2, 3E, 5E)
Yellow-headed Blackbird (2, 4)	White-winged Junco (1)
Red-winged Blackbird (1, 2, 3E, 4, 5W)	Chipping Sparrow (1, 5E)
	Field Sparrow (3E)
	Song Sparrow (2)

FIFTH FALL RECORD REPORT

Compiled by Carol Kinch

Our purpose, of course, is to learn of the departure of summer residents, the arrival of the winter residents and the length of time the migrants stay as they pass through. There are a number of species whose status need clarification before they can be adequately reported. Are they permanent residents? The ones especially noted here are: Flicker, Eastern Bluebird, Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, Robin, Blue Jay, Horned Lark and Sparrow Hawk. There are others but these are the most abundant ones. All could be considered permanent in some parts of Nebraska in that they can be found in varying numbers throughout the winter. However, they are considered summer residents.

For the fall report, attention should be given to when they leave, rather than noting the strays throughout the winter. For example, in Dawson County there was a group of nearly 50 Meadowlarks singing on Oct. 4. They were all gone on the 5th and no Meadowlarks were seen for nearly three weeks. Thus the date of Oct. 4th is of greater importance than a date in December.

It is also of greater importance to have the arrival date of the winter birds rather than the date when they were last seen during the year (since their departure date will be recorded in the spring). It would also be helpful to note the date of the arrival or formation of flocks

of Horned Larks in the fall and when they migrate or break up in the spring.

Miss Kinch reported Bobwhites and Screech Owls as being permanent at all stations, but they aren't in Dawes County. Thus they need to be listed. Bobwhites were listed in Adams, Cass, Douglas, Lincoln, Nemaha, and Webster Counties. Screech Owls were listed in Cass, Douglas, Lincoln, Nemaha, and Webster Counties.—Ed.

Following are the counties participating and comments:

1. Adams, Hastings: Margaret Jones and other members of the Brookings Bird Club.

2. Cass, Plattsmouth, Lorene Heineman and other members of the refuge, there were about 15,000 Canada, Blue and Snow Geese by Nov. 21. The peak of the Mallards seemed to be Dec. 31.

3. Dawes, Chadron: Doris Gates.

4. Dawson, Lexington: Carol Kinch.

5. Douglas, Omaha and Bellevue: R. G. Cortelyou and the Omaha Bird Club with a separate report from Carl Swanson. Of special interest is a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Black-bellied Plover and a flock of about 50 Longspurs.

6. Lancaster, Lincoln: Ralph Harrington and the Audubon Naturalists Club.

7. Lincoln, Hershey: Mrs. Morris A. Cox. There were thousands of ducks feeding in the cornfields a few miles east of Hershey during the winter. North Platte: Mrs. Glenn Viehmeyer and Gail Shickley. Once more a Great Blue Heron has overwintered and a Coot joined the ducks in the city park for the winter. There were two Coturnix taken during the hunting season.

8. McPherson, Western Part: Oona Basset.

9. Nemaha, Auburn: Mrs. B. F. Mowery.

10. Webster, Bladen: Harold Turner.

In this report a single date usually denotes the last sighting of a summer resident or the arrival of a winter resident. Effort was made to mark the winter (W) and permanent (P) residents. Those marked (*) were seen on that one date if such information is given. When there are first and last dates, they are usually migratory. Many migratory species, however, are seen but once during their passage.

LOONE

COMMON LOON, Douglas (Nov. 24).

GREBES

HORNED GREBE, McPherson (Oct. 7). EARED GREBE, Adams (Oct. 14). PIED-BILLED GREBE, Adams (Oct. 20), Cass (Nov. 21), Douglas (Sept. 10 - Dec. 2), Lancaster (Sept. 1), McPherson (Oct. 6).

PELICANS

WHITE PELICAN, Cass (Sept. 14), Douglas (Aug. 29). DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT, Douglas (Sept. 30 - Oct. 27), Webster (Nov. 21).

HERONS

GREAT BLUE HERON, Adams (Oct. 6), Cass (Sept. 2 - Nov. 20), Douglas (Oct. 12), Lancaster (Sept. 26), Lincoln (see introduction), McPherson (Oct. 7), Nemaha (Sept. 5), Webster (Sept. 29). GREEN HERON, Cass (Sept. 16), Douglas (Sept. 22). COMMON EGRET, Cass (Sept. 2*) -CROWNED NIGHT HERON, Webster (Sept. 13). YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, Douglas (Aug. 26). LEAST BITTERN, Douglas (July 15). AMERICAN BITTERN, Ad-

ams (Oct. 6), Webster (Sept. 25).

SWANS to DUCKS

WHISTLING SWAN, Cass (Nov. 24*). CANADA GOOSE, Cass (see introduction. P), Douglas (Oct. 12-18), Lancaster (Oct. 7), McPherson (Nov. 30), Webster (Oct. 11 - 16). SNOW GOOSE, Cass (see introduction), Douglas (Oct. 5 - Dec. 3), Lancaster (Oct. 13), Webster (Oct. 9). BLUE GOOSE, Cass (see introduction), Douglas (Oct. 5 - Dec. 3), Lancaster (Oct. 13). MALLARD (winter resident near water throughout state), GADWALL, Douglas (Oct. 20-Dec. 8), PINTAIL, Cass (Nov. 19), Douglas (Nov. 10 - Dec. 1), Lancaster (Dec. 2), Webster (Sept. 7 - Oct. 13). GREEN-WINGED TEAL, Cass (Nov. 19), Douglas (Sept. 13), Webster (Oct. 17). BLUE WINED TEAL, Adams (Oct. 6), Cass (Nov. 19), Douglas (Nov. 26), Lancaster (Dec. 2). AMERICAN WIDGEON, Adams (Oct. 20), Douglas (Oct. 20-Dec. 1), McPherson (Oct. 23). SHOVELLER, Adams (Oct. 20), Cass (Nov. 19), Douglas (Nov. 25), Lancaster (Dec. 2). WOOD DUCK, Douglas (Nov. 30). REDHEAD, Adams (Oct. 27), Cass (Nov. 19), Douglas (Dec. 9), Lancaster (Dec. 2), McPherson (Oct. 23). RING-NECKED DUCK, Douglas (Nov. 3*). CANVASBACK, McPherson (Oct. 23*). LESSER SCAUP, Adams (Oct. 20), Cass (Nov. 21), Douglas (Nov. 18), Lincoln (Dec. 24). COMMON GOLDENEYE, Adams (W), Douglas (W Nov. 17), Lincoln (Nov. 24). BUFFLEHEAD, Adams (Sept. 23 - Nov. 10), Cass (Nov. 21), Douglas (Nov. 18 - Dec. 8), Lincoln (Nov. 24), McPherson (Oct. 23). RUDDY DUCK, Adams (Oct. 20), Douglas (Oct. 20 - Dec. 1), Lincoln (Dec. 2), McPherson (Oct. 7). HOODED MERGANSER, Douglas (Nov. 18*), Lincoln (Nov. 9 - Dec. 10).

COMMON MERGANSER, Cass (Nov. 16), Douglas (Nov. 17 - Dec. 8), Lincoln (Dec. 14).

HAWKS

TURKEY VULTURE, Cass (Oct. 15), Douglas (Sept. 10), Lincoln (Aug. 2). SHARP-SHINNED HAWK, Douglas (Sept. 10*, Dec. 14*), Lancaster (Dec. 23), Webster (Sept. 8 - Oct. 28). COOPER'S HAWK, Douglas (Nov. 26P), Lancaster (Sept. 26P), Webster (Oct. 28P). RED - TAILED HAWK, Adams (P), Cass (P), Dawson (Oct. 12P) Douglas (P), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (P), Webster (P). RED - SHOULDERED HAWK, Douglas (Dec. 15 - Dec. 27). SWAINSON'S HAWK, Adams (Oct. 27), Dawson (Oct. 7), Lancaster (Sept. 26), Lincoln (Sept. 12), Webster (Sept. 10). BROAD-WINGED HAWK, Douglas (Sept. 30). ROUGH - LEGGED HAWK, Adams (W), Lancaster (Oct. 27W), Lincoln (Sept. 30W), Webster (Oct. 20W). FERRUGINOUS HAWK, Webster (P). GOLDEN EAGLE, Douglas (Oct. 14*), Webster (Nov. 5 - Nov. 15). BALD EAGLE, Cass (Nov. 22*), Lincoln (Oct. 20W). MARSH HAWK, (P all stations). OSPREY, Douglas (Sept. 10*), Lincoln (Aug. 12*). PIGEON HAWK, Webster (Aug. 15 - Sept. 28). SPARROW HAWK, Adams (P), Cass (Sept. 19), Dawson (Sept. 26), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (P), McPherson (Oct. 7), Nemaha (Sept. 23), Webster (P).

GALLINACEOUS BIRDS

GREATER PRAIRIE CHICKEN, Lincoln (P), SHARP - TAILED GROUSE, McPherson (P). COTURNIX, Lincoln (Nov. 1). RING - NECKED PHEASANT, (P all stations).

CRANES AND RAILS

SANDHILL CRANES, Adams (Nov. 9), Lincoln (Oct. 18 - 24), Webster

(Oct. 16 - Dec. 3). AMERICAN COOT, Adams (Oct. 27), Cass (Nov. 14), Douglas (Sept. 22, Dec. 1), Lancaster (Sept. 16), Lincoln (Nov. 7 see introduction), McPherson (Oct. 23).

SHORE BIRDS

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER, Dawson (Oct. 7), Lancaster (Aug. 10). KILLDEER, Cass (Nov. 22), Dawes (Oct. 1), Dawson (Oct. 7), Douglas (Nov. 17), Lancaster (Oct. 21), Lincoln (Nov. 8), McPherson (Sept. 9), Webster (Oct. 10). AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER, Douglas (Oct. 14*). BLACK - BELLIED PLOVER, Adams (Nov. 3), Lancaster (Sept. 4). COMMON SNIPE, Lancaster (Oct. 21), Lincoln (Oct. 28). UPLAND PLOVER, Lincoln (Aug. 18), Webster (Sept. 5). SPOTTED SANDPIPER, Adams (Aug. 31), Cass (Sept. 2), SOLITARY SANDPIPER, Dawson (Oct. 4), Lancaster (Aug. 24). WILLET, McPherson (Aug. 11*). GREATER YELLOWLEGS, Douglas (Oct. 17), Webster (Sept. 10). LESSER YELLOWLEGS, Adams (Nov. 3), Lancaster (Oct. 7). PECTORAL SANDPIPER, Douglas (Aug. 16), Webster (Oct. 6). BAIRD'S SANDPIPER, Webster, (Oct. 15). DOWITCHER, Adams (Oct. 6), STILT SANDPIPER, Lancaster (Sept. 4). WESTERN SANDPIPER, Lancaster (Aug. 24). WILSON'S PHALAROPE, Lancaster (Sept. 16). GLAUCOUS GULL, Douglas (Dec. 8). HERRING GULL, Douglas (Oct. 27). RING-BILLED GULL, Dawson (Oct. 13), Douglas (Nov. 11), Lincoln (Dec. 24). FRANKLIN'S GULL, Adams (Oct. 27), Douglas (Nov. 22), Lincoln (Oct. 25), Webster (Oct. 18). FORSTER'S TERN, Cass (Sept. 2). LEAST TERN, Cass (Aug. 29). BLACK TERN, Cass (Sept. 2), Lancaster (Aug. 24).

DOVES

MOORING DOVE, Cass (Sept. 30), Dawes (Oct. 1), Dawson (Oct. 21),

Douglas (Oct. 12), Lincoln (Nov. 29), Webster (Oct. 19).

CUCKOOS

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO, Cass (Sept. 13), Douglas (Oct. 13), Lancaster (Sept. 18), Lincoln (Sept. 18), Webster (Sept. 22). BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO, Cass (Sept. 22), Douglas (Sept. 20), Lincoln (Aug. 29).

OWLS

GREAT HORNED OWL (P all stations). BURROWING OWL, McPherson (Sept. 8), Webster (Oct. 15). BARRED OWL, Dawson (Oct. 4), Douglas (Nov. 11P). LONG-EARED OWL, Webster (Sept. 25).

GOATSUCKERS to KINGFISHERS

WHIP-POOR-WILL, Nemaha (Sept. 5). POOR-WILL, Dawes (Sept. 15). COMMON NIGHTHAWK, Adams (Oct. 7), Cass (Oct. 14), Dawes (Sept. 1), Douglas (Sept. 29), Lancaster (Sept. 16), Lincoln (Sept. 7), Nemaha (Sept. 15), Webster (Sept. 13). CHIMNEY SWIFT, Adams (Oct. 10), Cass (Oct. 15), Dawson (Oct. 7), Douglas (Oct. 14), Lancaster (Oct. 14), Lincoln (Sept. 28), Nemaha (Sept. 23), Webster (Sept. 25). RUBY - THROATED HUMMINGBIRD, Adams (Sept. 15), Cass (Sept. 14), Dawson (Sept. 2), Douglas (Sept. 13), Nemaha (Sept. 14). BELTED KINGFISHER, Adams (Nov. 10), Cass (Sept. 27), Dawson (Oct. 13), Lincoln (Nov. 14), Nemaha (Sept. 5).

WOODPECKERS

FLICKER (see introduction), RED-BELLIED WOODPECKERS, Adams (P), Cass (P), Douglas (P), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (Nov. 18), Webster (Sept. 26). RED-HEADED WOODPECKER, Adams (Sept. 22), Cass (Sept. 10), Douglas (Sept. 13), Lancaster (Oct. 27, Dec. 2*), Lincoln (Sept. 10), Nemaha (Sept. 6), Webster (Oct. 6). YELLOW - BELLED SAPSUCKER, Cass (Oct. 1W), Douglas (Oct. 14W), Lancaster (Sept. 27).

HAIRY WOODPECKER, (P all stations). DOWNY WOODPECKER, (P all stations).

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

EASTERN KINGBIRD, Adams (Aug. 31), Cass (Sept. 16), Dawes (Aug. 27), Douglas (Sept. 15), Lancaster (Sept. 15), Lincoln (Sept. 12), McPherson (Sept. 5), Nemaha (Sept. 11), Webster (Sept. 10). WESTERN KINGBIRD, Cass (Aug. 30), Dawes (Aug. 4), Douglas (Sept. 20), Lancaster (Sept. 10), Lincoln (Sept. 12), McPherson (Sept. 5), Webster (Sept. 6). SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER, Douglas (July 24*). GREAT - CRESTED FLYCATCHER, Adams (Sept. 18), Douglas (Sept. 20), Lincoln (Aug. 22), Webster (Sept. 14). EASTERN PHOEBE, Adams (Oct. 13), Douglas (Sept. 26), Lancaster (Oct. 14), Nemaha (Sept. 5), Webster (Sept. 29). SAY'S PHOEBE, Dawes (Sept. 14), Webster (Oct. 10). YELLOW - BELLED FLYCATCHER, Webster (Aug. 8). ACADIAN FLYCATCHER, Douglas (Aug. 29), EMPIDONAX, Lancaster (Sept. 10), McPherson (Aug. 30), Webster (Sept. 8). EASTERN WOOD PEWEE, Cass (Sept. 25), Douglas (Oct. 12), Webster (Sept. 14). WESTERN WOOD PEWEE, Dawes (Aug. 24), Lincoln (Aug. 22). OLIVE - SIDED FLYCATCHER, Lancaster (Sept. 1 - Sept. 15).

LARKS to CORVIDS

HORNED LARK, (see introduction). TREE SWALLOW, Cass (Oct. 17). BANK SWALLOW, Adams (Sept. 29), Cass (Sept. 28), Douglas (Sept. 9), Lancaster (Sept. 4), Lincoln (Sept. 14), Webster (Sept. 6). ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW, Cass (Sept. 23), Dawson (Oct. 4), Douglas (Oct. 12). BARN SWALLOW, Adams (Sept. 29), Cass (Oct. 19), Dawes (Sept. 4), Dawson (Sept. 11), Douglas (Oct. 18), Lancaster (Oct. 7), Lin-

coln (Sept. 29), McPherson (Sept. 13), Nemaha (Sept. 23), Webster (Oct. 7). CLIFF SWALLOW, Adams (Sept. 5), Cass (Sept. 2), Douglas (Sept. 13), McPherson (Aug. 31). PURPLE MARTIN, Adams (Aug. 23), Cass (Sept. 3), Douglas (Aug. 29). BLUE JAY, (see introduction). STELLAR JAY, Lincoln (Nov. 8-10). BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE, Adams (P), Dawes (P), Dawson (P), Lincoln (P), McPherson (P). COMMON CROW, (P all stations).

CHICKADEES to MOCKINGBIRDS

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE, (P all stations). TUFTED TITMOUSE, Cass (P), Douglas (P), Lancaster (P), Nemaha (P). WHITE - BREASTED NUTHATCH, Adams (P), Cass (P), Douglas (P), Lancaster (P), Nemaha (P). RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH, Adams (Dec. 29W), Lancaster (Dec. 2W), Lincoln (Nov. 3W). BROWN CREEPER, Cass (Oct. 6W) Dawson (Oct. 21W), Douglas (Sept. 20W), Lancaster (Oct. 3W), Lincoln (Nov. 2W), Nemaha (Nov. 9W). HOUSE WREN, Adams (Sept. 16), Cass (Oct. 8), Douglas (Oct. 18), Lancaster (Sept. 27), Lincoln (Oct. 1), Nemaha (Sept. 18), Webster (Oct. 7). WINTER WREN, Adams (Nov. 10W), Cass (Sept. 26 - Oct. 2), Douglas (Sept. 29W). CAROLINA WREN, Douglas (P). LONG - BILLED MARSH WREN, Douglas (Nov. 10*). ROCK WREN, Adams (Oct. 15), Dawes (Oct. 1). MOCKINGBIRD, Adams (Oct. 13), Webster (Oct. 6). CATBIRD, Adams (Oct. 6), Cass (Oct. 3), Douglas (Sept. 30, Dec. 3*), Lancaster (Oct. 7), Lincoln (Sept. 8), McPherson (Sept. 21), Webster (Sept. 27). BROWN THRASHER, Adams (Oct. 6), Cass (Sept. 24), Douglas (Oct. 14), Lancaster (Oct. 12, Dec. 23*), Lincoln (Sept. 22), McPherson (Oct. 1), Nemaha (Sept. 23), Webster (Oct. 6).

THRUSHES

ROBIN (see introduction). WOOD THRUSH, Douglas (Sept. 26). HERMIT THRUSH, Adams (Oct. 13), Douglas (Oct. 26). SWAINSON'S THRUSH, Adams (Sept. 18), Douglas (Sept. 10 - Dec. 1), Lancaster (Oct. 10), McPherson (Oct. 2), Webster (Sept. 30). EASTERN BLUEBIRD, Adams (Dec. 29), Cass (Nov. 27), Lancaster (Oct. 7), Lincoln (Nov. 17), Webster (Nov. 15). TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE, Lincoln (Nov. 14), McPherson (Dec. 3W).

GNATCATCHERS to SHRIKES

BLUE - GRAY GNATCATCHER, Webster (Sept. 14). GOLDEN - CROWNED KINGLET, Cass (Sept. 19W), Douglas (Oct. 7W), Lancaster (Nov. 11W), Lincoln (Nov. 3W), Webster (Oct. 23W). RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET, Adams (Oct. 13), Cass (Sept. 19), Douglas (Sept. 22), Lancaster (Sept. 10), Lincoln (Oct. 13), McPherson (Dec. 18*), Webster (Sept. 21). WATER PIPIT, Adams (Nov. 8), McPherson (Oct. 21). SPRAGUE'S PIPIT, Adams (Oct. 20), Webster (Sept. 25-Oct. 27). BOHEMIAN WAXWING, Lincoln (Nov. 16). CEDAR WAXWING, Adams (Dec. 29), Cass (Nov. 15), Douglas (Aug. 6 - Dec. 17), Lancaster (Oct. 3), Lincoln (Nov. 6). LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE, Lincoln (Nov. 6), Webster (Sept. 19).

STARLINGS

STARLING, (P at all stations).

VIREOS and WARBLERS

WHITE - EYED VIREO, Douglas (Sept. 10). BELL'S VIREO, Cass (Oct. 1), Dawson (Oct. 4), Douglas (Sept. 20) McPherson (Sept. 7), Webster (Sept. 8). YELLOW-THROATED VIREO, Douglas (Sept. 15). SOLITARY VIREO, Cass (Oct. 3), Lancaster (Sept. 26), Webster (Sept. 14). RED-EYED VIREO,

Cass (Oct. 3), Douglas (Sept. 9), Lancaster (Sept. 1), Webster (Sept. 14). PHILADELPHIA VIREO, Cass (Oct. 3), Dawson (Oct. 4). WARBLING VIREO, Adams (Sept. 22), Cass (Oct. 4), Douglas (Sept. 15), Lancaster (Sept. 1), Webster (Sept. 14). BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER, Douglas (Sept. 9). PROTHONOTARY WARBLER, Cass (Oct. 3). TENNESSEE WARBLER, Adams (Oct. 6), Cass (Oct. 11), Webster (Sept. 13 - Oct. 23). ORANGE - CROWNED WARBLER, Adams (Oct. 6), Dawson (Sept. 29), Douglas (Oct. 7), Lancaster (Sept. 20 - Oct. 14), Webster (Sept. 13 - Oct. 25). NASHVILLE WARBLER, Cass (Oct. 10), Douglas (Sept. 6 - Oct. 18), Webster (Oct. 12). YELLOW WARBLER, Lancaster (Sept. 10), McPherson (Sept. 5), Webster (Sept. 14). MAGNOLIA WARBLER, McPherson (Sept. 7), Webster (Sept. 7). BLACK - THROATED BLUE WARBLER, Adams (Sept. 22). MYRTLE WARBLER, Adams (Oct. 22), Cass (Nov. 1), Dawson (Sept. 30 - Oct. 16), Douglas (Oct. 6 - Dec. 25), Lancaster (Oct. 7 - Oct. 23), McPherson (Oct. 9), Nemaha (Oct. 8), Webster (Sept. 22 - Oct. 24). BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER, Cass (Oct. 3), Douglas (Oct. 6). BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER, Adams (Sept. 22), Cass (Oct. 5), Webster (Sept. 23). BLACKPOLE WARBLER, Cass (Sept. 26). OVENBIRD, Douglas (Sept. 9), Lancaster (Sept. 10). NORTHERN WATER-THRUSH, Cass (Oct. 22). LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH, Douglas (Aug. 29*). CONNECTICUT WARBLER, McPherson (Sept. 21). MOURNING WARBLER, Cass (Oct. 2). YELLOWTHROAT, Douglas (Sept. 30), Webster (Sept. 27). YELLOW - BREASTED CHAT, Adams (Sept. 18), Douglas (Sept. 10), Webster (Oct. 3). WILSON'S WARBLER, Ad-

ams (Sept. 18), Cass (Oct. 17), Dawson (Oct. 4), Douglas (Sept. 6), McPherson (Oct. 9), Webster (Sept. 2-Oct. 2). **AMERICAN REDSTART**, Cass (Sept. 4), Douglas (Sept. 15), Lancaster (Sept. 10), McPherson (Sept. 4).

WEAVER FINCHES

HOUSE SPARROW, (P all stations).

BLACKBIRDS and TANAGERS

BOBOLINK, Adams (Aug. 31), Lincoln (Aug. 13). **MEADOWLARKS**, (see introduction), Dawson (Oct. 4). **YELLOW - HEADED BLACKBIRD**, Lincoln (Sept. 7), McPherson (Aug. 27). **RED - WINGED BLACKBIRD**, (see introduction), Cass (Nov. 26), Dawson (Nov. 11). **ORCHARD ORIOLE**, Lincoln (Sept. 26), Webster (Sept. 20). **BALTIMORE ORIOLE**, Cass (Sept. 2), Douglas (Sept. 10), Lancaster (Sept. 5), Lincoln (Sept. 10), Webster (Sept. 14). **RUSTY BLACKBIRD**, Adams (Oct. 27), Douglas (Nov. 3 - Dec. 1), Lancaster (Dec. 23). **BREWER'S BLACKBIRD**, Adams (Oct. 27), Douglas (Sept. 16-Sept. 23), Lancaster (Sept. 27), Lincoln (Nov. 2), Webster (Oct. 25 - Nov. 8). **COMMON GRACKLE**, Cass (Nov. 15), Dawson (Nov. 11), Douglas (Nov. 15), Lancaster (Oct. 31), Lincoln (Nov. 8), Webster (Nov. 15). **BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD**, Adams (Oct. 3), Douglas (Oct. 27), Lancaster (Dec. 23), Lincoln (Nov. 2), Webster (Nov. 5).

FRINGILLIDS

CARDINAL, Adams (P), Cass (P), Dawson (P), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (P), Nemaha (P). **ROSE - BREASTED GROSBEEK**, Cass (Sept. 24), Douglas (Sept. 26), Lancaster (Sept. 10). **BLACK-HEADED GROSBEEK**, Webster (Sept. 18). **BLUE GROSBEEK**, Douglas (Aug. 16), Lincoln (Aug. 10), McPherson (Aug. 26), Webster (Sept. 25). **INDIGO BUNTING**, Douglas (Sept. 23). **SCARLET**

TANAGER, Douglas (Aug. 13). **DICKCISSEL**, Cass (Aug. 19), Douglas (Aug. 16), Lancaster (Aug. 24), Lincoln (Aug. 13), Webster (Oct. 8). **PURPLE FINCH**, Douglas (Nov. 22), Lancaster (Nov. 22). **PINE GROSBEEK**, Douglas (Dec. 2 - Dec. 16), Lincoln (Nov. 7 - Dec. 21). **COMMON REDPOLL**, Cass (Dec. 17*). **PINE SISKIN**, Cass (Nov. 20), Douglas (Sept. 26), Lancaster (Nov. 11), Lincoln (Sept. 19), McPherson (Oct. 19), Webster (Sept. 20). **AMERICAN GOLDFINCH** (P all stations except Dawes). **RED CROSSBILL**, Lincoln (Dec. 16*). **ROUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE**, Adams (Nov. 10), Cass (Oct. 4), Dawes (Sept. 14), Lancaster (Oct. 7), Lincoln (Oct. 21), McPherson (Sept. 25), Webster (Sept. 20-Oct. 25). **LARK BUNTING**, McPherson (Sept. 5), Webster (Sept. 10). **SAVANNAH SPARROW**, Adams (Oct. 29), Dawson (Oct. 3-Oct. 21), Lancaster (Oct. 14), Lincoln (Oct. 29), Webster Sept. 25-Nov. 10). **GRASSHOPPER SPARROW**, Webster (Oct. 25). **BAIRD'S SPARROW**, Webster (Sept. 12-Nov. 8). **LECONTE'S SPARROW**, Cass (Oct. 21), Webster (Oct. 15-Nov. 3). **HENLOW'S SPARROW**, Webster (Aug. 5*). **VESPER SPARROW**, Adams (Oct. 6), Cass (Oct. 29), Douglas Oct. 21, Dec. 3*), Lancaster (Oct. 7), Lincoln (Oct. 13), McPherson (Oct. 12), Webster (Sept. 27-Oct. 16). **LARK SPARROW**, Adams (Oct. 6), Dawson (Sept. 30), Webster (Sept. 10). **SLATE - COLORED JUNCO**, Cass (Sept. 28), Douglas (Sept. 26), Lancaster (Sept. 27), Lincoln (Oct. 10), McPherson (Oct. 8), Webster (Sept. 30). **OREON JUNCO**, Dawson (Oct. 14), Lancaster (Oct. 14), Lincoln (Oct. 10), Webster (Oct. 15). **TREE SPARROW**, Dawson (Oct. 21), Douglas (Oct. 26), Lancaster (Oct. 7), Lincoln (Oct. 7), McPherson (Oct.

23), Webster (Oct. 17). CHIPPING SPARROW, Dawes (Sept. 1), Dawson (Sept. 30), Douglas (Oct. 7), Webster (Oct. 25). CLAY - COLORED SPARROW, Adams (Oct. 10), Douglas (Nov. 10), Lancaster (Oct. 7 - 14), Lincoln (Sept. 9 - Oct. 12), McPherson (Oct. 9), Webster (Oct. 15). FIELD SPARROW, Adams (Oct. 6), Lancaster (Sept. 1 - Oct. 28), Webster (Oct. 1, Dec. 31*). HARRIS SPARROW, Cass (Oct. 22) Douglas (Oct. 14), Lancaster (Oct. 3), Lincoln (Oct. 18), McPherson (Oct. 16), Webster (Oct. 1). WHITE - CROWNED SPARROW, Adams (Oct. 27), Dawson (Sept. 30), Douglas (Oct. 7 - Dec. 16), Lancaster (Oct. 12 - Dec. 23), Lincoln (Oct. 12 - Dec. 30), McPherson (Sept. 25), Webster (Sept. 19 - Nov. 3). WHITE - THROATED SPARROW, Adams (Oct. 27), Cass (Oct. 27 - Nov. 7), Douglas (Sept. 20 - Dec. 27), Lancaster (Oct. 3-Oct. 24), Webster (Sept. 27-Oct. 1). FOX SPARROW, Cass (Nov. 5), Douglas (Sept. 20 - Oct. 28), Lancaster (Oct. 14), McPherson (Sept. 5), Webster (Oct. 2). LINCOLN SPARROW, Adams (Oct. 27), Douglas (Sept. 23 - Nov. 24), Lancaster (Sept. 10 - Sept. 26), McPherson (Sept. 16), Webster (Sept. 8 - Nov. 4). SWAMP SPARROW, Cass (Sept. 27 - Oct. 1), Dawson (Sept. 30), Webster (Oct. 3 - Oct. 14). SONG SPARROW, Adams (Dec. 29), Cass (Sept. 28 - Nov. 25), Dawson (Oct. 21), Douglas (Oct. 5 - Dec. 27), Lancaster (Oct. 23-Dec. 23), Lincoln (Nov. 21), McPherson (Sept. 16), Webster (Sept. 18 - Dec. 31). LAPLAND LONGSPUR, Adams (Dec. 29*), Douglas (Nov. 11*), Webster (Oct. 22 - Dec. 31). SMITH'S LONGSPUR, Webster (Oct. 9*). CHESTNUT COLLARED LONGSPUR, Webster (Oct. 19 - Oct. 22).

GENERAL NOTES

A SMART ROBIN — Here is an observation of a nesting Robin and the sequences that followed. I have more respect for this Robin than I usually for just an ordinary Robin. I always thought a Robin was just a Robin of average intelligence. However, I think this one had a college education. In fact, she may have had several degrees. Here's why: On Friday, April 7, she started looking for a spot for a nest in a grapevine on a trellis over the back door of our house. It could be seen through the bathroom window.

I think this bird was smarter than the average because she turned 'round and 'round in the prospective space and measured it between her

bill and the end of her tail. The spot was on a large section of the vine and a few smaller branches formed kind of a bed with the frame work of the trellis forming the outside border. On the first day there was no evidence of nesting material.

The next day early in the morning the female started looking the location over again. She turned around and around in a half sitting position. With her tail about thirty degrees to horizontal, she first turned clockwise and then counter clockwise. Did you ever see a bird measure a location to see if a nest would fit into that spot?

The birds did not start the nest until the morning of April 12 — just

four days after the first measuring incident. I thought they had decided not to build on the spot that was picked because of the delay.

The female took strands of grass and fiber and shaped them to the location rounding out the nest with her oval body, sitting in the nest and facing one way then the other. The male helped on the nest, too. I was amazed at the amount of time the Robins took to shape the nest with their bodies by sitting in the nest and moving around. No doubt that accounts for the fact that the nests are so perfect when we find one and we think they are a work of art.

Another thing that surprised me was that they took "their own sweet time," and took all of 14 days. During this building time, it rained one day and I thought, "Now! This is the day they will be able to make good progress since mud will be plentiful." To my amazement they did not even build on to the nest during the rain.

For several days, I did not see any signs of the birds. Just when I thought they left town for good, they were back again at building the nest.

At last on April 25, the female was on the nest and the first egg appeared. The next three days three more eggs were added. Thus, on April 28, at the end of the day, four

eggs were in the nest. Both birds shared in incubation of the eggs. Often while the female was on the nest, the male brought food, worms and insects, mostly worms. If the female was on the nest for a period of time, the male would appear and off she flew and on he went. At other times, he appeared at the nest and no exchange was made.

The first baby appeared on Saturday, May 6; three, May 7. The young were fed mostly fat earthworms.

Exactly two weeks, on May 21, after the hatching of the second bird, three young Robins left the nest all in the same day to face a "space age world." The last bird left the nest May 23. Four days were spent in or near the back yard. Good shelter, plum thickets and bittersweet vines provided shelter and safety for the young birds.

One night a thunder shower came up with heavy rains, but the next day the birds were calling for their breakfast as usual. They must have a remarkable ability to survive in nature's course of events. Where they spent the night, I never found out. With such an early start in the spring and the summer before them, they should have been quite mature before leaving for the south. — **W. E. Eigsti, Hastings.**

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Fall Field Day will be held in Valentine, Sunday, September 29, 1963. Mrs. Charles Reece of Valentine is in charge of arrangements.

The next meeting will be held in Ogallala. The tentative dates are May 16-17, 1964.

A note from Carmen Heller reports the death of Mrs. Ellan Pearl Smith April 28, 1963. She was 75. Mrs. Smith lived in North Platte for 43 years, and was a member of NOU for several years.

MEETINGS AND REPORTS

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL WINTER MEETING

The meeting was held in the city auditorium at York, February 2, 1963. The program was as follows: "Audubon and the Birds," (film); "International Congress of Ornithology: A Report," by Doris Gates, Chadron; "Some Thoughts on Bird Photography," by Roger Sharpe, Omaha; Carl W. Wolfe of Sutton substituted a discussion of the effects of insecticides on pheasants for his announced subject; "Strictly for the Birds," a demonstration of bird feeders by Eric Otte, Bradshaw; "A Pheasant Food Study," by Gary Anderson, a student at Nebraska State Teachers College at Kearney; "A Production Study of Mourning Doves in a Shelter Belt," by James E. Frates, a student at Ft. Collins, Colo.; "Nature Slides," by N.O.U. members; and a panel discussion.

The panel discussion actually included all present. One topic discussed quite thoroughly was whether Christmas Counts should be printed in the Review. Pros and cons were given including those which had been sent by members who did not attend. The group voted (un-officially) to print Christmas Counts with each reporter stating the amount of time he was out, how large an area was covered, and other pertinent data. This is not to be substituted for the traditional Audubon Christmas Count, and members are urged to continue their reporting to that group. Those favoring the listing in the **Review** commented that they do not see the Audubon list and would like to have their own list available. Some do not like to follow the rules laid down by the Audubon Society. This will at least

encourage one more activity relative to bird studies in Nebraska.

Other discussion included the possibility of making lists of permanent residents for local areas. "Permanent" meaning "a species that can be found on any day of the year." Of course, this would be in the appropriate habitat. This does not take into account the apparently permanent species which are known to migrate. For example, Horned Larks are always present in their typical habitats, but the winter individuals are different from the summer ones. Such species could be marked — as "P.M." meaning "partially migratory."

A different method of reporting dates was discussed, but no conclusions were drawn.

The responsibility for the arrangements fell to Bill Huntley, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Morris and Mrs. Kermit Swanson. C. G. (Bud) Pritchard again provided the picture on the program. This time, appropriately, it was a Tree Sparrow.

THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

The Sixty-second Annual Meeting of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union was held in the Eppley Conference Center of the Municipal University of Omaha May 4, 1963. The program was as follows: "Ramblings of a Nature Student" by John Plank; "Birding From the Rio Grande to the Everglades" Movies by Maud and Roy Witschy; "A Background Report on Fontenelle Forest" by G. E. "Ned" Winslade; "Projects for the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union," a Tele-Lecture with Olin S. Pettingill, Roger T. Peterson, and George M.

Sutton; and "A Windshield View of Nebraska Birds in March" by Glenn H. LeDioyt. Dr. Paul A. Johnsgaard was the dinner speaker — "Two Years at the Wildfowl Trust in England."

As a direct result of the Tele-Lecture, a Committee for Scientific Studies was formed with Doris Gates being appointed chairman. Some suggestions that were made by the speakers were: road-side censusing (birds per mile — also, birds per acre); breeding range of specific species; studies of specific birds (Barn Owl, Great Blue Heron, Osprey, and birds of prey were examples); reproduction success, etc. Miss Gates brought out that NOU is already conducting some important studies—spring migration and occurrence, fall migration and last dates, and nesting studies — and these should be continued. However, individuals should select studies which happen to be of special interest to them and particularly available to them. What birds nest in the yard? Date the first and last eggs are laid. Date of hatching, etc. Also, of increasing interest are studies of courtship behavior. The committee is anxious to hear of suggestions and volunteers.

Dr. Pettingill emphasized the need of a booklet for identification of Nebraska birds similar to "Birds of Upper New York" which was published recently. This, of course, would take funds as well as someone willing to undertake the job.

Officers were all re-elected for the coming year: president, R. G. Cortelyou of Omaha; vice president, C. W. "Bill" Huntley of York; secretary, Gail Shickley of North Platte; treasurer, Lee Morris of Bradshaw; custodian, Bertha Winter of Lincoln; and editor, Doris Gates of Chadron.

Mrs. John Lueshen reported that she had sent a letter of congratula-

tion to the Wilson Ornithological Society on its 75th anniversary as follows:

Wisner, Nebraska
April 30, 1963

Dr. Phillip B. Street, President
Wilson Ornithological Society
The Charleston Museum
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Street,

In behalf of Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, I wish to extend greetings to The Wilson Ornithological Society on this, your seventy - fifth anniversary. Our feelings for your organization are especially warm, having been affiliated with you and jointly publishing WILSON BULLETIN for several years.

Your accomplishments in ornithology have been many and with continued maintenance of the present high standards much more can be expected from The Wilson Ornithology Society.

Sincerely,
Willetta Lueshen
Mrs. John Lueshen
Past-president, Nebraska
Ornithologists' Union

The Fifty-ninth Annual Field Day yielded 89 species. Waterbirds were almost absent because muddy roads prevented observations in the usual water areas. The day was cloudy and cool with no wind. The local committee reported that the Warblers arrived Friday, only two days before the Sunday field day. Bird songs were almost deafening in Fontenelle Forest!

Following is the list of birds reported: Great Blue Heron, Green Heron, Yellow-crowned Night Heron (a pair at a nest), Blue-winged Teal, Wood Duck, Turkey Vulture, Cooper's Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Bobwhite, Ring-necked Pheasant, Killdeer, Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, Yellow-billed and Black-billed Cuckoos, Chimney Swift, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Flicker, Red-bellied and Red-headed Woodpeckers, Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers, Eastern Kingbird, Great Crested Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Least Flycatcher, Barn Swallow, Purple Martin, Blue Jay, Common Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch, House Wren, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Wood and Swainson's Thrushes, Eastern Bluebird, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Starling, Vireos—White-eyed, Bell's, Yellow-throated, Solitary, Red-eyed and Warbling; Warblers—Black and White, Prothonotary (by Carol Kinch), Tennessee, Orange-crowned, Nashville, Yellow, Myrtle, Cerulean, and Blackpoll; Ovenbird, Louisiana Waterthrush, Kentucky Warbler, Yellow-throat, Yellow-breasted Chat, American Redstart, House Sparrow, Eastern Meadowlark and Western; Red-winged Blackbird, Orchard and Baltimore Orioles, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, Scarlet Tanager, Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo and Lazuli Buntings, Dickcissel, American Goldfinch, Rufous-sided Towhee, Sparrows—Savannah, Chipping, Clay-colored, Field, Harris', White-crowned, and White-throated.

The Conference Committee was Roger S. Sharpe, chairman; Joe Colofiore, Minta Schurr, Ruth Sumner, Neva Currie, John Plank, and Ralph

Velich. Mr. Velich made the favors which were ducks all painted in their proper colors. The host organization was the Omaha Bird Club whose officers are James Malkowski, R. G. Cortelyou, Father Albin Dachauer, and Mrs. Leon Powell.

Excerpts from Letters

"It was true that ducks and geese by the thousands could be seen feeding in fields (near Franklin) and they flew back to the lake at night (at Republican)." (January, 1963)—**Elsie Thompson, Riverton**

"Have you heard about the Ross' Goose that was shot at Mound City this fall? Wayne Barber of Norfolk shot it. This is probably the first recorded Ross' in Missouri. I have found no records of it in Nebraska. Mr. Vance of the Game Commission has no authentic record." — **Mr. John Lueshen, Wisner** (Ralph Velich reported that he received this bird for mounting.)

"Got a Richardson's Pigeon Hawk from Ft. Calhoun on Christmas day. Got a Great Horned Owl male with white under wing coverts. Unusual."

Ralph Velich, Omaha

"Here is a problem. I still have (Jan. 21, 1963) the Ruby-crowned Kinglets. Probably 20 of them. They are here for drinks and dips providing the temperature is 30° or above, but on those when it is much below freezing and sub-zero, you see nothing of them yet the water in the bird bath is open since I have a heater in there. Do they go into hibernation when it is so very cold? I should like to know if anyone knows. I have never had such a flock of them at this time of year before."

Oona Bassett, Tryon

Nebraska Ornithologists' Union
325 So. 11th Street
Lincoln, Nebraska

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
P A I D

Permit No. 202
Lincoln, Nebr.

"The Barn Swallows are welcome to nest in my garage in restricted areas. They are not to nest above my car. To make sure that they obey the law, I grease the beams on which they are **not** to build. I use old bacon grease." — Ida May Heywood, Peru.

Last Sunday, March 10, I noticed three birds in an elm tree. I got my glasses, and they **were** Cedar Waxwings. They were around for only a few minutes and we did not see them again. Last year at just about the same date a flock of 20 or 30 were in our yard for a couple of days. We were disappointed to see so few this year and for such a short time." — Mrs. Fred T. Dawson, Omaha.

"We seem to have about the usual amount of Cedar Waxwings here and we saw one Bohemian Waxwing. No Townsend's Solitaires this year. Robins have been here but not as numerous as other winters." — Luella Seabury, Plainview.

Book Reviews

THE LIFE OF BIRDS. — by Joel Carl Welty. Alfred A Knopf, New

York. First Borzoi Edition. 1963: 546 pp. \$12.95.

Welty has done a good job of combining factual material, illustrations, references with a reasonable amount of humor. It includes the names of families of birds, their physiology, behavior, ecology and distribution. The book would be a good basic book to answer questions raised during any ordinary study of birds.

THE LIFE OF BIRDS — by Joel Carl Welty. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia & London, 1962: 546 pp. \$9.00.

BIRD SONG. — by W. H. Thorpe. Cambridge University Press, American Branch at 32 East 57th St., New York 22, N. Y. 1961: 142 pp. \$3.75.

The sub-title: "The Biology of Vocal Communication and Expression in Birds," gives a good idea of the contents of the book. Thorpe pulls together much of the information gained by a variety of experiments on bird vocalization. A good list of references is given for those who would pursue the subject further.

This is No. 12 in a series of Cambridge Monographs in Experimental Biology.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Thirty-Eighth Cooperative Spring Migration and Occurrence Report	54
In Memorium, Miss Callaway, Mrs. Ruth Fleming, Earle Lionberger	69
Book Reviews	70
Index of Volume XXXI	71

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THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL COOPERATIVE SPRING MIGRATION AND OCCURRENCE REPORT

Reporters for the 38th Annual Cooperative Spring Migration Occurrence Report are to be congratulated for a job well done. Some were particularly conscientious and made special effort to give first and last dates of migrators, last dates of winter residents, and first dates of summer residents. Each year we gain a little in better reporting. Those to be especially commended are from the following counties: Cass, Douglas, Lancaster, Lincoln, Logan, and Webster.

An attempt was made to simplify some records by using letters as (P) for permanent as in the case of the Common Crow which is found all over the state throughout the year. In another year perhaps we can make better use of other letters as (W) for winter and (S) for summer. This method breaks down, of course, when some mis-use the letters, a reason for not making more use of them at this time. One reporter gave as (S) the following Sparrows: Vesper, Clay-colored, White-crowned and White-throated. I believe these do not summer any place in the state of Nebraska. Again this year some recorded an (S) and gave a Jan. 1 date.

Following is a list of the participating counties, numbers of birds seen, those who submitted the lists, and any comments they made that might be pertinent. A single date means the first date the bird was seen. A single date with an asterisk (*) indicates the bird was seen only once. Double dates mean first and last dates of migrators, and occasionally, of a bird that seemed to be a summer resident but might not be expected to be so.

1. Adams (149) Hastings--Mrs. A. M. Jones for the Brooking Bird Club. Burton Nelson identified the Roseate Spoonbill July 27 and writes, it was "about 50 yards from the road on the Oto Liskow farm about 18 miles west and four and a half miles south of Hastings. There were seven other people there when I arrived. The bird had been observed since 10:30 A.M. and I watched it for about 20 minutes." It flew away at 1:45 P.M.

2. Antelope (129)--Mrs. Lloyd and Mrs. George Seabury.

3. Cass (136) Plattsmouth--Mrs. Paul (Lorene) Heineman and Gertrude Wood. Many of these records are from the Game Refuge on Forney Lake, Iowa. A pair of Cedar Waxwings were building a nest July 15 in an oak tree in Wood's yard. Wood and Adkins studied a duck April 18 which they believed to be a Barrow's Goldeneye. It was not given in the following list.

4. Dawes (128) Chadron--Doris Gates. The Walgren Refuge south of Hay Springs in Sheridan County was included in this report. Black-bellied Plovers were seen in a field east of Alliance May 19, but are not included in this report. A large flock of American Goldfinches were seen Jan. 6, but not again until the spring migration. Red-breasted Nuthatches were conspicuously absent during the winter but appeared again in the summer.

5. Dawson (25) Lexington--Carol Kinch. Miss Kinch moved to Lincoln so did not get a good list for Dawson.

6. Douglas (193) Omaha--R. G. Cortelyou and those who reported to him, and Carl Swanson. The

Pine Grosbeak was in Mary Tremaine's yard.

7. Gage (110) Beatrice-Vera Anderson, Mrs. Marie Baier, Mrs. Roxana Peckman, Mrs. Mildred Lueben, Mrs. Esther Smith and Mary Sturmer. Wymore, Mrs. F. J. Patton. A dead Barn Owl was brought to Mrs. Patton on July 27. It had been killed near Red Cloud.

8. Hamilton (119) Aurora--Mrs. Kermit Swanson. Of the Cedar Waxwings she says, "Very rare this spring. A few can be seen all seasons as a rule." Of the Blue Jays she says, "Some remain over winter but most migrate."

9. Harlan (88) Stamford--Mrs. Allie Dankers. There were three mature and one immature Bald Eagles Feb. 17 at Lake Alma in Harlan County. "I'm sure many species of ducks and shore birds avoided this area because of extreme drought conditions."

10. Lancaster (154) Lincoln--Ralph Harrington and other members of the Audubon Naturalist's Club of Lincoln. The Stellar's Jay spent the winter in the Fall Creek Road area where several observations were made from a picture window. This was a banner year for shore birds on the mud flats a few miles north of Lincoln. The migration peak came late, between May 15 and June 1. The Ruddy Turnstone was seen by Bertha Winter and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Whitmus. Northern Phalaropes were seen in a group of Wilson's. The Knot was studied for over an hour as close as 50 feet. Dr. Raymond Pogge and the Whitmuses also saw it. The Summer Tanager was reported by Oscar Alexis. This was an especially poor warbler year.

11. Lincoln (169) Hershey--Mrs. Morris A. Cox; North Platte, Gail

Shickley and Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Viehmeyer. Mrs. Cox states that the Red-necked (Holboell's) Grebe was in a neighbor's yard one day after a heavy rainfall and it was caught and identified. The Olivesided Flycatcher was in the garage one morning, apparently it had flown in before the doors were closed the night before. Mrs. Viehmeyer said the Stellar's Jay stayed so long they thought it might stay during the summer, but it finally disappeared. Gail Shickley stated that a Snowy Owl was captured near Merna in January and was put in Cody Park in North Platte.

12. Logan (126) Stapleton--Earl W. Glandon. The Green-tailed Towhee was taken from a trap, studied in the hand, banded and released.

13. Merrick (57) Central City--Mrs. Rexford Ferris. A female Red-bellied Woodpecker comes to the suet every day and is the first one seen since 1957.

14. Nemaha (120) Brownville, Auburn, and Peru--Ruth Wensien, Mrs. B. F. Mowery, L. M. Gates, Gary Schlange, Charles Wright, J. H. Alden.

15. Platte (118) Columbus--Kate Armstrong.

16. Scotts Bluff (127) Scottsbluff--Mary Ann Banghart, Joyce Brashers, Nora Mae Vance, Alice Kenitz, Mrs. M. A. J. Olson, Mrs. Alice Robb and Mrs. S. Young. The Red Crossbills seen July 27 were feeding on sunflower seeds in the Wildcat Park and only females and juveniles were seen. Ravens were reported as (P) in Banner County. We need more information on them.

17. Thayer (56) Alexandria--W. J. Chase.

18. Webster (117)--Harold Turner.
A

LOONS and GREBES

COMMON LOON, Lincoln (Apr. 7-14), Nemaha (May 10). RED-NECKED GREBE, Lincoln (Apr. 10). HORNED GREBE, Cass (Apr. 21), Douglas (Apr. 6*). EARED GREBE, Adams (Apr. 30), Antelope (Apr. 7), Cass (Mar. 22), Dawes (May 2), Douglas (Mar. 23-Apr. 20), Lincoln (Mar. 14-June 1), Logan (Apr. 15), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 27). WESTERN GREBE, Dawes (May 2), Lincoln (Apr. 14). PIED-BILLED GREBE, Adams (Mar. 21-May 11), Antelope (Mar. 24), Cass (Mar. 22-Apr. 11), Douglas (Mar. 24-June 3), Gage (Apr. 7), Lancaster (Apr. 6), Lincoln (Apr. 7-May 21), Logan (Apr. 14), Nemaha (Mar. 17), Platte (Apr. 12), Thayer (Mar. 10).

PELICANS and CORMORANTS

WHITE PELICAN, Cass (Apr. 7), Harlan (May 6), Logan (Mar. 24-Apr. 5), Platte (Apr. 6). DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT, Lincoln (Feb. 5-June 1), Nemaha (May 10), Platte (Apr. 30), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 29).

HERONS

GREAT BLUE HERON, Adams (Apr. 9), Cass (Apr. 15), Dawes (May 2), Douglas (Mar. 26), Hamilton (Mar. 24), Lancaster (Apr. 7), Lincoln (Jan. 17), Logan (Mar. 24), Nemaha (Apr. 12), Platte (Mar. 30), Webster (Mar. 25-Apr. 1). GREEN HERON, Antelope (Apr. 28), Cass (July 5), Douglas (Apr. 26-June 19), Gage (Apr. 17), Hamilton (Apr. 29), Lancaster (Apr. 21-June 23), Lincoln (Apr. 16-June 30). COMMON EGRET, Douglas (Apr. 14-May 23), Platte (May 3). BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, Adams (Apr. 9), Douglas (Apr. 14*), Lancaster (Apr. 21), Lincoln (Apr. 17-June 30), Nemaha (Apr. 12), Platte (Apr. 20),

Scotts Bluff (May 25), Webster (May 6). YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, Douglas (Apr. 13-June 27), Nemaha (Apr. 12). LEAST BITTERN, Douglas (June 14*). AMERICAN BITTERN, Adams (Apr. 25), Logan (May 23), Nemaha (Apr. 12), Platte (May 11), Scotts Bluff (May 25). ROSEATE SPOONBILL, Adams (July 27*).

SWANS, GEESE and DUCKS

CANADA GOOSE, Adams (Mar. 2), Antelope (Mar. 24), Cass (Jan. 5), Dawes (Feb. 17), Douglas (Mar. 9-Apr. 13), Gage (Mar. 12), Hamilton (Mar. 1), Harlan (Feb. 19), Lancaster (Mar. 23-Apr. 6), Lincoln (Jan. 7-Apr. 25), Logan (Mar. 24), Nemaha (Mar. 21), Platte (Mar. 24), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 11), Webster (Mar. 3-11). WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE, Adams (Mar. 9), Antelope (Mar. 24), Cass (Mar. 17), Douglas (Mar. 9-Apr. 13), Harlan (Feb. 19), Lancaster (Mar. 16), Nemaha (Mar. 17), Platte (Mar. 24). SNOW GOOSE, Adams (Mar. 17), Cass (Jan. 5-May 10), Douglas (Mar. 14-Apr. 9), Gage (Mar. 25), Hamilton (Mar. 31), Lancaster (Apr. 6-13), Lincoln (Mar. 1-28), Logan (Apr. 12), Nemaha (Jan. 7-Apr. 2), Platte (Mar. 24). BLUE GOOSE, Adams (Mar. 24), Cass (Mar. 8-Apr. 8), Douglas (Mar. 14-Apr. 6), Hamilton (Mar. 31), Lancaster (Apr. 6), Nemaha (Jan. 7-Apr. 2), Platte (Mar. 24). MALLARD, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Mar. 17), Cass (Jan. 5-May 8), Dawes (Feb. 17), Douglas (Mar. 2-Apr. 14), Gage (Mar. 27), Hamilton (Mar. 1), Harlan (Feb. 17), Lancaster (Feb. 9-May 19), Lincoln (P), Logan (P), Nemaha (Mar. 10), Platte (Feb. 3), Scotts Bluff (P), Webster (Mar. 1-June 15), Thayer (Mar. 14). GADWALL, Adams (Mar. 17), Antelope (Mar. 15), Dawes (Mar. 28), Douglas (Mar. 17-May 11), Hamilton

(Mar. 10), Lancaster (Apr. 6-May 25), Lincoln (Mar. 8-June 1), Logan (Apr. 5), Nemaha (Mar. 17), Platte (Apr. 30), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 28), Thayer (Mar. 14). PINTAIL, Adams (Feb. 17-May 11), Antelope (Mar. 17), Cass (Feb. 10-Mar. 8), Dawes (Mar. 21), Douglas (Mar. 16-Apr. 25), Hamilton (Feb. 28), Harlan (Feb. 19), Lancaster (Feb. 17-June 16), Lincoln (Feb. 3-June 1), Logan (Mar. 24), Nemaha (Mar. 10), Platte (Mar. 24), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 10), Thayer (Mar. 7), Webster (Feb. 28-Mar. 23). GREEN-WINGED TEAL, Adams (Mar. 16), Antelope (Mar. 17), Cass (Mar. 17-Apr. 2), Dawes (Mar. 25), Dawson (May 6), Douglas (Mar. 23-Apr. 21), Gage (Apr. 16), Hamilton (Mar. 16), Lancaster (Apr. 6-May 22), Lincoln (Feb. 10-May 19), Logan (Mar. 24), Nemaha (Mar. 10), Platte (Apr. 15), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 11), Webster (Apr. 28-May 4). BLUE-WINGED TEAL, Adams (Mar. 16-May 11), Antelope (Mar. 24), Cass (Mar. 22-May 10), Dawes (May 2), Douglas (Mar. 17-May 31), Gage (Apr. 2), Hamilton (Mar. 16), Lancaster (Apr. 6-June 23), Lincoln (Mar. 26), Logan (Apr. 14), Nemaha (Mar. 31), Platte (Apr. 30), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 11), Thayer (Mar. 14), Webster (Apr. 15-May 12). CINNAMON TEAL, Adams (Mar. 26). AMERICAN WIDGEON, Adams (Mar. 2), Antelope (Mar. 17), Cass (Mar. 17-Apr. 25), Dawes (Mar. 25), Douglas (Mar. 17-Apr. 27), Gage (Apr. 6), Hamilton (Mar. 2), Harlan (Feb. 19), Lancaster (Mar. 16-Apr. 28), Lincoln (Mar. 8-Apr. 28), Nemaha (Mar. 10), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 28), SHOVELLER, Adams (Mar. 9-May 11), Antelope (Apr. 4), Cass (Mar. 28-Apr. 18), Dawes (Mar. 28), Dawson (Apr. 4), Douglas (Mar. 23-May 16), Gage (Apr. 16), Hamilton (Mar. 16), Harlan (Mar. 20), Lancaster (Mar. 16-June 1), Lincoln (Mar. 8-May 27), Logan (Mar. 31), Nemaha (Mar. 10), Platte (Mar. 24), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 30), Thayer (Mar. 14), Webster (Mar. 29)-Apr. 13). WOOD DUCK, Antelope (May 2), Cass (Mar. 28), Douglas (Mar. 16-June 27), Lincoln (Mar. 3). REDHEAD, Adams (Mar. 9-Apr. 30), Antelope (Mar. 17), Cass (Mar. 28-Apr. 11), Dawes (Mar. 21), Douglas (Mar. 9-23), Hamilton (Mar. 10), Lancaster (Mar. 16-May 19), Lincoln (Mar. 8-Apr. 28), Logan (Mar. 24), Nemaha (Mar. 17), Platte (Mar. 24), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 10), Thayer (Mar. 14), Webster (Mar. 10). RING-NECKED DUCK, Adams (Mar. 16-May 11), Antelope (Mar. 17), Cass (Mar. 29), Douglas (Mar. 9-30), Logan (Mar. 24), Nemaha (Mar. 10), Platte (Apr. 6). CANVASBACK, Adams (Mar. 9), Cass (Mar. 29), Dawes (Mar. 25), Lancaster (Mar. 16), Lincoln (May 9), Platte (Mar. 24). LESSER SCAUP, Adams (Mar. 6-May 11), Antelope (Mar. 17), Cass (Mar. 16-May 10), Dawes (Mar. 25), Douglas (Mar. 9-May 21), Gage (Apr. 17), Hamilton (Mar. 2), Lancaster (Mar. 23-June 1), Lincoln (Mar. 5-May 9), Logan (Mar. 24), Nemaha (Mar. 10), Platte (Mar. 30), Thayer (Mar. 14), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 10). COMMON GOLDENEYE, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Mar. 24), Cass (Mar. 22), Dawes (Feb. 17), Douglas (Mar. 17-24), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Mar. 31), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1). BUFFLEHEAD, Adams (Mar. 16-Apr. 30), Cass (Mar. 22), Dawes (Mar. 28), Douglas (Mar. 27*), Lancaster (Mar. 16-June 1), Lincoln (Mar. 31-Apr. 21), Nemaha (Mar. 31), Webster (Mar. 10). RUD-DY DUCK, Adams (Mar. 16-May 11), Antelope (Mar. 24), Dawes (May 2), Douglas (Mar. 17-Apr. 28), Gage (Apr. 6), Hamilton (Apr. 7), Lancaster (Apr. 6-June 1), Lincoln (Mar. 5-May 9), Logan (Mar. 31), Nemaha (Apr. 1), Platte (Mar. 30), Scotts

Bluff (May 25). **HOODED MERGANSER**, Cass (Mar. 22), Douglas (Feb. 27-Apr. 25). **COMMON MERGANSER**, Adams (Mar. 24), Antelope (Mar. 24), Cass (Feb. 16-Mar. 8), Dawes (Mar. 25), Douglas (Mar. 2-23), Hamilton (Mar. 10), Lincoln (Jan. 26-Apr. 14), Platte (Apr. 1), Scotts Bluff (Feb. 3). **RED-BREASTED MERGANSER**, Douglas (Mar. 30-Apr. 28).

HAWKS

TURKEY VULTURE, Cass (Mar. 8-May 31), Dawes (Apr. 20), Douglas (Mar. 30-May 18), Harlan (Apr. 6-May 20), Lancaster (Apr. 6), Lincoln (Apr. 14), Logan (P), Nemaha (Apr. 14), Scotts Bluff (May 23). **GOSHAWK**, Cass (Jan. 11). **SHARP-SHINNED HAWK**, Cass (Feb. 22), Logan (May 9), Nemaha (May 5). **COOPER'S HAWK**, Cass (P), Dawes (Apr. 25), Douglas (Apr. 12-May 19), Hamilton (Apr. 3), Lincoln (Jan. 8-May 27), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 21), Webster (May 8). **HARLAN'S HAWK**, Webster (Apr. 3). **RED-TAILED HAWK**, Adams (Jan. 1-May 11), Antelope (P), Cass (P), Dawes (P), Douglas (P), Gage (P), Hamilton (Mar. 24), Harlan (P), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (Apr. 5-May 19), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (May 25), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 21), Thayer (Mar. 21). **RED-SHOULDERED HAWK**, Douglas (P), Nemaha (Jan. 17). **SWAINSON'S HAWK**, Adams (Feb. 2-May 11), Antelope (Apr. 1), Douglas (Apr. 14*), Gage (Apr. 17), Hamilton (Apr. 20), Lancaster (May 14-June 23), Lincoln (Mar. 5-June 30), Logan (Apr. 28), Merrick (June 15), Webster (Apr. 19). **BROAD-WINGED HAWK**, Douglas (Apr. 20-June 8), Lancaster (Apr. 23). **ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK**, Adams (Feb. 17), Antelope (Jan. 1), Cass (Feb. 4-Mar. 8), Dawes (Feb. 17), Dawson (May 1), Douglas (Feb. 16-

May 19), Gage (Jan. 26), Hamilton (Mar. 7), Lincoln (Jan. 9-Apr. 18), Logan (Jan. 1), Merrick (Jan. 14-18), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Webster (Feb. 5-Mar. 12). **FERRUGINOUS HAWK**, Lincoln (Mar. 3*), Scotts Bluff (May 25), Webster (Jan. 28-Apr. 11). **GOLDEN EAGLE**, Antelope (P), Dawes (P), Lincoln (Mar. 3), Scotts Bluff (P). **BALD EAGLE**, Adams (Feb. 17), Antelope (Mar. 24), Cass (Feb. 14-Apr. 15), Douglas (Feb. 16-Mar. 9), Hamilton (Mar. 10), Harlan (Feb. 17), Lancaster (Jan. 29), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Apr. 3), Merrick (Jan. 30 and Feb. 16), Scotts Bluff (Feb. 7), Webster (Mar. 4). **MARSH HAWK**, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (P), Cass (P), Dawes (P), Douglas (Feb. 16-Apr. 21), Gage (P), Hamilton (P), Harlan (Feb. 25), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (P), Logan (P), Merrick (P), Nemaha (P), Platte (P), Scotts Bluff (P), Thayer (P), Webster (P). **OSPREY**, Antelope (Apr. 28), Cass (May 8), Douglas (Apr. 25-May 11), Lincoln (Apr. 18). **PRAIRIE FALCON**, Dawes (Apr. 12), Logan (P), Scotts Bluff (P), Webster (Jan. 16-Feb. 1). **PEREGRINE FALCON**, Dawes (Feb. 18), Hamilton (Mar. 24), Lancaster (Apr. 28), Lincoln (Jan. 1 and Feb. 17), Platte (Apr. 26), Webster (Jan. 2). **PIGEON HAWK**, Dawes (Apr. 25), Lincoln (Jan. 20-Apr. 28), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 20). **SPARROW HAWK**, Adams (Jan. 1-Apr. 30), Antelope (P), Cass (P), Dawes (P), Douglas (P), Gage (P), Hamilton (P), Harlan (P), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (P), Logan (P), Merrick (P), Nemaha (P), Platte (P), Scotts Bluff (P), Thayer (P), Webster (P).

GALLINACEOUS BIRDS

GREATER PRAIRIE CHICKEN, Antelope (P), Lincoln (P), Logan (P), Merrick (P), Nemaha (May 24), **SHARP-TAILED GROUSE**, Antelope (P), Dawes (P), Lincoln (P),

Logan (P). BOBWHITE, Adams (P), Antelope (P), Douglas (P), Gage (P), Hamilton (P), Harlan (P), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (P), Logan (P), Merrick (P), Nemaha (P), Platte (P), Scotts Bluff (P), Thayer (P), Webster (P). RING-NECKED PHEASANT, marked (P) in 17 counties. TURKEY, Dawes (P), Hamilton (P), Harlan (P), Scotts Bluff (P). GRAY PARTRIDGE, Douglas (May 23-June 8).

CRANES and RAILS

SANDHILL CRANE, Adams (Feb. 17), Dawes (Mar. 28), Dawson (Mar. 17-Apr. 6), Hamilton (Mar. 2) Harlan (Feb. 28), Lincoln (Feb. 6-Apr. 10), Logan (Mar. 7), Webster (Feb. 28-Apr. 4). SORA, Antelope (May 3), Douglas (Apr. 25-June 8), Thayer (May 3). AMERICAN COOT, Adams, (Mar. 2), Antelope (Mar. 24), Cass (Mar. 28-Apr. 11), Dawes (Mar. 28), Douglas (Mar. 21-May 26), Hamilton (Mar. 17), Harlan (Apr. 29), Lancaster (Mar. 16-May 30), Lincoln (Mar. 11-Apr. 28), Logan (Apr. 5), Nemaha (Mar. 17), Platte (Apr. 4), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 10), Thayer (Mar. 14), Webster (Mar. 27-Apr. 14).

SHORE BIRDS

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER, Adams (Apr. 29), Cass (May 8), Douglas (Apr. 21*), Lancaster (Apr. 21-May 30), Platte (Apr. 21). PIPING PLOVER, Lancaster (Apr. 21-28). KILL-DEER, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Mar. 17), Cass (Mar. 28), Dawes (Mar. 25), Dawson (Mar. 24), Douglas (Mar. 17), Gage (Apr. 3), Hamilton (Mar. 10), Harlan (Mar. 11), Lancaster (Mar. 10), Lincoln (Mar. 9), Logan (Mar. 24), Merrick (Mar. 20), Nemaha (Mar. 10), Platte (Apr. 2), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 17), Webster (Mar. 11). AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER, Lancaster (Apr. 6-21),

Lincoln (May 13). BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER, Dawes (May 19), Douglas (May 25*), Lancaster (May 14-30), Lincoln (May 13). RUDDY TURNSTONE, Lancaster (May 19). COMMON SNIPPE, Adams (Mar. 28), Antelope (Apr. 7), Cass (Apr. 25), Douglas (Apr. 14-28), Hamilton (Apr. 29), Lancaster (Jan. 2-Apr. 13), Lincoln (Apr. 26), Logan (Apr. 19), Nemaha (Apr. 21), Platte (Apr. 25). LONG-BILLED CURLEW, Dawes (May 2), Lincoln (Apr. 3-May 13), Logan (Apr. 15), Scotts Bluff (July 11). WHIMBREL, Webster (May 4*). UPLAND PLOVER, Antelope (May 2), Lincoln (Apr. 18), Logan (May 26), Merrick (May 5), Platte (May 4), Scotts Bluff (May 6), Webster (Apr. 28). SPOTTED SANDPIPER, Antelope (May 2), Cass (May 8), Dawes (May 2), Douglas (May 11), Hamilton (May 5), Lancaster (May 14), Lincoln (May 10-27), Nemaha (Apr. 4), Platte (May 3), Scotts Bluff (May 25), Webster (May 11). SOLITARY SANDPIPER, Antelope (Apr. 21), Douglas (May 23*), Lancaster (Apr. 28-May 19), Lincoln (Mar. 17), Platte (May 3), Webster (May 9). WILLET, Adams (Apr. 29), Douglas (Apr. 23-30), Gage (Apr. 28), Hamilton (Apr. 21), Lincoln (Apr. 15), Platte (Apr. 22). GREATER YELLOWLEGS, Antelope, (Apr. 4), Cass (May 8), Douglas (Mar. 17-Apr. 30), Gage (Apr. 6), Hamilton (Apr. 7), Lancaster (Apr. 6-28), Lincoln (Mar. 17), Logan (May 5), Nemaha (Apr. 3), Platte (Apr. 21), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 28), Webster (May 4-7), LESSER YELLOWLEGS, Adams (Mar. 17), Antelope (Mar. 24), Cass (Apr. 21-May 10), Douglas (Apr. 14-May 19), Gage (Apr. 2), Hamilton (Apr. 20), Lancaster (Apr. 6-May 25), Lincoln (Apr. 2), Logan (Apr. 28), Nemaha (Apr. 17), Platte (Apr. 6), Thayer (Apr. 8). KNOT, Lancas-

ter (May 19). PECTORAL SANDPIPER, Adams (Apr.20), Antelope (May 3), Douglas (Apr. 14-May 19), Gage (Apr. 28), Hamilton (Apr. 20), Lancaster (Apr. 6-May 14), Lincoln (Apr. 27-May 12), Nemaha (Apr. 3), Platte (Apr. 28). WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER, Cass (Apr. 25-May 10), Douglas (Apr. 14*), Lancaster (May 14-June 1), Lincoln (Apr. 4). BAIRD'S SANDPIPER, Adams (Mar. 26), Antelope (Mar. 24), Douglas (Apr. 21-May 25), Gage (Apr. 6), Lancaster (Apr. 6-May 30), Lincoln (Apr. 24), Platte (May 4), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 25). LEAST SANDPIPER, Adams (Apr. 29), Douglas (Apr. 14-May 9), Gage (Apr. 9), Hamilton (Apr. 20), Platte (Apr. 20). DUNLIN, Lancaster (May 14-30). DOWITCHER, Adams (May 1), Antelope (Mar. 24), Douglas (Apr. 30*), Gage (Apr. 6), Lancaster (Apr. 6-28), Lincoln (Apr. 10), Platte (Apr. 28). STILT SANDPIPER, Douglas (May 19*), Lancaster (May 14-30). SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER, Cass (May 8), Lancaster (Apr. 6-June 1), Lincoln (Apr. 24), Platte (May 4). WESTERN SANDPIPER, Lincoln (May 7). MARBLED GODWIT, Adams (Apr. 22), Douglas (Apr. 23*), Platte (Apr. 20). HUDSONIAN GODWIT, Adams (Apr. 30), Lancaster (Apr. 21-May 19). SANDERLING, Lancaster (May 14-25), Lincoln (Apr. 7). AMERICAN AVOCET, Adams (Apr. 29), Dawes (Apr. 20), Douglas (Apr. 20*), Hamilton (May 30), Lancaster (Apr. 13), Lincoln (May 5), Platte (Apr. 28), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 19). WILSON'S PHALAROPE, Adams (Apr. 24), Antelope (May 4), Cass (Apr. 25), Dawes (Apr. 20), Douglas (Apr. 30-May 19), Lancaster (Apr. 21-June 16), Lincoln (Apr. 7), Platte (May 3), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 19). NORTHERN PHALAROPE, Lancaster (May 19-25), Lincoln (May 27). HERRING GULL, Adams (Mar. 15), Douglas (Mar. 23), Hamilton (Mar. 24), Lincoln (Jan. 6), Platte (Apr. 20), Scotts Bluff (May 25). RING-BILLED GULL, Adams (Mar. 24), Cass (Mar. 23-Apr. 18), Dawes (Mar. 28), Douglas (Mar.9-Apr. 25), Hamilton (Mar. 16), Lancaster (Apr. 28), Lincoln (Jan. 1-July 1), Logan (Apr. 1), Nemaha (Apr. 12), Platte (Apr. 24), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 24). FRANKLIN'S GULL, Adams (Apr. 14), Antelope (Apr. 1), Cass (Apr. 25-July 7), Dawes (May 2), Douglas (Apr. 21-May 11), Gage (May 6), Hamilton (Apr. 20), Harlan (Apr. 21), Lancaster (Apr. 21-June 1), Lincoln (Mar. 25-June 10), Logan (Apr. 26-May 15), Merrick (Apr. 19-June 1), Nemaha (May 3), Platte (Apr.20), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 21), Thayer (Apr. 19), Webster (Apr. 1-June 1). FORSTER'S TERN, Dawes (May 19), Douglas (Apr. 20-28). COMMON TERN, Adams (May 1), Cass (June 26), Douglas (May 19*), Lancaster (May 22), Lincoln (May 10), Platte (May 25), Thayer (May 17). LEAST TERN, Adams (Apr. 22), Cass (June 9), Douglas (May 19-June 17), Hamilton (June 10), Lancaster (May 30), Platte (May 25). BLACK TERN, Adams (May 11), Antelope (May 13), Cass (May 19-26), Dawes (May 19), Douglas (May 16-June 17), Hamilton (May 10), Lancaster (May 14-June 16), Lincoln (May 19), Merrick (May 20-June 1), Platte (May 5), Scotts Bluff (May 25), Webster (May 5-25).

DOVES

ROCK DOVES were reported from 10 counties and recorded as (P). MOURNING DOVE, Adams (P), Antelope (P), Cass (P), Dawes (Mar. 28), Dawson (Mar. 31), Douglas (Feb. 13), Gage (P), Hamilton (Jan. 2), Harlan (Jan.20; Mar 1), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (Mar. 22), Logan

(Mar. 18), Merrick (Mar. 20), Nemaha (P), Platte (Mar. 28), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 23), Webster (Mar. 18).

CUCKOOS

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO, Adams (May 7), Antelope (May 8), Cass (May 7), Douglas (May 9), Gage (May 29), Hamilton (May 7), Harlan (June 5), Lancaster (May 12), Lincoln (May 17), Logan (Apr. 12), Merrick (June 1), Nemaha (May 5), Platte (May 26), Thayer (May 13), Webster (May 28). BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO, Adams (May 13), Antelope (May 8), Cass (June 26), Dawes (May 28), Douglas (May 5), Gage (June 3), Hamilton (May 29), Lancaster (May 14), Lincoln (May 18), Platte (June 6), Webster (June 7).

OWLS

BARN OWL, Gage (Apr. 30), Lincoln (Apr. 26), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 21). SCREECH OWL, Antelope (June 22), Cass (P), Douglas (P), Gage (P), Hamilton (June 16), Lancaster (P), Logan (P), Nemaha (May 3), Platte (P), Scotts Bluff (P). GREAT HORNED OWL, reported as (P) from 15 counties. SNOWY OWL, Lincoln (Jan.). BURROWING OWL, Adams (Apr. 21), Dawes (May 19), Logan (Apr. 15), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 21), Webster (Apr. 15). BARRED OWL, Douglas (P). LONG-EARED OWL, Gage (P), Logan (P). SHORT-EARED OWL, Lancaster (P), Nemaha (Mar. 17).

GOATSUCKERS

WHIP-POOR-WILL, Douglas (Before May 23), Nemaha (Apr. 26). POOR-WILL, Dawes (May 3). COMMON NIGHTHAWK, Adams (May 10), Antelope (June 10), Cass (May 18), Dawes (May 28), Douglas (May 7), Gage (May 15), Harlan (May 15), Lancaster (May 19), Lincoln (May 18), Logan (May 27), Merrick (May

12), Nemaha (May 5), Platte (June 26), Scotts Bluff (June 3), Thayer (May 12), Webster (May 17).

SWIFTS and HUMMINGBIRDS

CHIMNEY SWIFT, Adams (Apr. 16), Antelope (May 2), Cass (Apr. 18), Dawson (Apr. 17), Douglas (Apr. 15), Gage (Apr. 3), Hamilton (Apr. 25), Harlan (Apr. 24), Lancaster (Apr. 21), Lincoln (Apr. 20), Logan (May 13), Nemaha (Apr. 2), Platte (May 8), Scotts Bluff (May 6), Thayer (Apr. 24), Webster (May 7). WHITE-THROATED SWIFT, Scotts Bluff (Apr. 29). RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD, Adams (May 15), Cass (May 6), Douglas (May 5), Gage (Apr. 12), Platte (May 4).

KINGFISHERS

BELTED KINGFISHER, Adams (P), Antelope (P), Cass (Apr. 7), Dawes (Apr. 4), Dawson (Mar. 17), Douglas (Mar. 20), Gage (Apr. 3), Hamilton (P), Harlan (Mar. 20), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (P), Logan (May 10), Nemaha (Mar. 23), Platte (P), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 19).

WOODPECKERS

FLICKER, Adams (P), Antelope (P), Cass (P), Dawes (Apr. 1), Dawson (Apr. 2), Douglas (P), Gage (P), Hamilton (P), Harlan (P), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (P), Logan (Mar. 23), Merrick (P), Nemaha (P), Platte (Apr. 20), Scotts Bluff (P), Thayer (P), Webster (P). RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER, Adams (P), Cass (P), Douglas (P), Gage (P), Hamilton (P), Harlan (Feb. 16), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (May 19), Merrick (Jan. 1-Apr. 4), Nemaha (P), Thayer (P). RED-HEADED WOODPECKER, Adams (May 6), Antelope (May 3), Cass (Apr. 22), Dawes (May 16), Douglas (Apr. 26), Gage (Mar. 2), Hamilton (Apr. 7),

Harlan (May 4), Lancaster (May 6), Lincoln (May 6), Logan (May 17), Merrick (May 4), Nemaha (Feb. 3), Platte (May 5), Scotts Bluff (May 19), Thayer (May 21), Webster (May 6). **LEWIS' WOODPECKER**, Scotts Bluff (May 19). **YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER**, Cass (Jan. 1), Gage (Jan. 17*), Lancaster (Jan. 6-Apr. 14), Nemaha (Jan. 1). Both the **HAIRY** and **DOWNY WOODPECKERS** were reported from 17 counties.

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

EASTERN KINGBIRD, Adams (Apr. 20), Antelope (Apr. 28), Cass (May 1), Dawes (May 6) Dawson (Apr. 28), Douglas (Apr. 30), Gage (Apr. 28), Hamilton (Apr. 28), Harlan (Apr. 22), Lancaster (Apr. 23), Lincoln (May 1), Logan (May 5), Merrick (May 1), Nemaha (Apr. 28), Platte (May 5), Scotts Bluff (May 19), Thayer (May 3), Webster (May 1). **WESTERN KINGBIRD**, Adams (Apr. 28), Antelope (Apr. 29), Cass (May 5), Dawes (May 1), Dawson (May 6), Douglas (May 19), Gage (May 6), Hamilton (May 4), Harlan (Apr. 28), Lancaster (Apr. 20), Lincoln (May 1), Logan (Apr. 28), Merrick (Apr. 27), Nemaha (May 1), Platte (May 17), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 29), Thayer (May 3), Webster (Apr. 28). **GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER**, Adams, (May 11), Antelope (May 3), Cass (May 2), Dawes (May 25), Douglas (May 5), Hamilton (May 5), Harlan (May 20), Lancaster (May 8), Lincoln (June 5), Logan (June 12), Nemaha (May 6), Platte (May 26), Webster (May 18). **EASTERN PHOEBE**, Adams (Mar. 20), Antelope (Mar. 24), Cass (Mar. 25), Dawes (Apr. 1), Douglas (Mar. 22), Gage (Mar. 31), Hamilton (Mar. 23), Harlan (Mar. 24), Lancaster (Apr. 6), Lincoln (Apr. 13), Nemaha (Mar. 31), Platte (May 4), Thayer (Apr. 20), Webster (Apr. 18).

SAY'S PHOEBE, Adams (Mar. 31), Dawes (Mar. 28), Dawson (May 15), Harlan (Mar. 28), Lincoln (Mar. 31), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 30), Webster (Mar. 28). **EMPIDONAX**, Adams (May 11), Lancaster (May 6), Webster (May 4). **ACADIAN FLYCATCHER**, Douglas (May 11). **LEAST FLYCATCHER**, Antelope (May 5), Dawes (May 23), Douglas (May 5), Gage (Apr. 24). **EASTERN WOOD PEWEE**, Cass (May 8), Dawson (April 6), Douglas (May 5), Gage (May 6), Lancaster (May 13), Nemaha (May 11). Platte (May 5), Webster (May 12). **WESTERN WOOD PEWEE**, Dawes (May 16), Scotts Bluff (May 19). **OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER**, Antelope (May 3), Lincoln (Apr. 14).

LARKS

HORNED LARK, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (P), Cass (Jan. 15), Dawes (P), Dawson (Mar. 31), Douglas (P), Gage (Jan. 1), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (P), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (P), Logan (P), Merrick (P), Nemaha (Mar. 10), Platte (P), Scotts Bluff (P), Thayer (P), Webster (P).

SWALLOWS

VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW, Dawes (May 29). **TREE SWALLOW**, Antelope (May 3), Douglas (Apr. 21), Gage (Apr. 28), Nemaha (Apr. 21), Platte (Apr. 25). **BANK SWALLOW**, Adams, (May 11), Antelope (May 2), Cass (May 1), Dawson (May 1), Douglas (Apr. 21), Gage (Apr. 17), Lincoln (May 19), Platte (May 5), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 27). **ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW**, Adams (May 11), Antelope (Apr. 28), Dawes (May 2), Douglas (May 16), Hamilton (Apr. 13), Harlan (Apr. 24), Lancaster (Apr. 6), Lincoln (Apr. 14), Logan (May 15), Nemaha (Apr. 15), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 27), Webster (Apr. 20). **BARN SWALLOW**, Adams, (Apr. 20), Antelope (Apr. 24), Cass (Apr.

18), Dawes (May 2), Dawson (May 1), Douglas (Apr. 20), Gage (Apr. 28), Hamilton (Apr. 20), Harlan (Apr. 15), Lancaster (Apr. 21), Lincoln (Apr. 14), Logan (May 5), Merrick, (Apr. 22), Nemaha (Apr. 21), Platte (May 3), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 27), Thayer (Apr. 20), Webster (Apr. 13). **CLIFF SWALLOW**, Antelope (May 3), Cass (May 4), Dawes (May 19), Douglas (Apr. 27), Hamilton (May 10), Lancaster (May 25), Lincoln (Apr. 14), Nemaha (May 14), Platte (May 2), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 27). **PURPLE MARTIN**, Adams (Mar. 28), Antelope (May 20), Cass (Mar. 22), Douglas (Mar. 26), Gage (Mar. 26), Hamilton (Apr. 1), Harlan (Apr. 11), Lancaster (Mar. 31), Lincoln (Apr. 14), Logan (May 12), Nemaha (Apr. 15), Platte (Apr. 25), Thayer (Mar. 28), Webster (Mar. 23).

CORVIDS

BLUE JAY, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Apr. 19), Cass (P), Dawes (May 2), Douglas (P), Gage (P), Hamilton (P), Harlan (P), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (P), Logan (Apr. 23), Merrick (P), Nemaha (P), Platte (Feb. 17), Scotts Bluff (P), Thayer (P), Webster (Apr. 18). **STELLAR'S JAY**, Lancaster (Jan. 6-Feb. 23), Lincoln (Jan. 27-Apr. 19). **BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE**, Adams (P), Antelope (P), Dawes (P), Harlan (P), Lincoln (P), Logan (P), Merrick (P), Scotts Bluff (P), Webster (P). **COMMON CROW** reported as (P) from 17 counties. **PINON JAY**, Dawes (P).

TITMICE to NUTHATCHES

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE, reported as (P) from 17 counties. **TUFTED TITMOUSE**, Cass (P), Gage (P), Nemaha (P). **WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH**, Adams (P), Antelope (P), Cass (P), Dawes (P), Douglas (P), Gage (P), Hamil-

ton (P), Harlan (Feb. 22), Lancaster (P), Logan (Jan. 6), Nemaha (P), Platte (P). **RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH**, Adams (Jan. 1), Dawes (P), Gage (Feb. 5), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Mar. 17). **PIGMY NUTHATCH**, Dawes (Feb. 7).

CREEPERS and WRENS

BROWN CREEPER, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (P), Cass (Jan. 2-Mar. 13), Dawes (P), Douglas (Jan. 2-Apr. 20), Gage (Jan. 1), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Lancaster (Jan. 20-Mar. 8), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Mar. 21), Logan (Mar. 30), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Scotts Bluff (P). **HOUSE WREN**, Adams (Apr. 28), Antelope (May 2), Cass (Apr. 7), Dawes (May 2), Dawson (Apr. 28), Douglas (Apr. 15), Gage (Apr. 17), Hamilton (Apr. 26), Harlan (Apr. 22), Lancaster (Apr. 21), Lincoln (Apr. 18), Logan (Apr. 28), Merrick, (Apr. 27), Nemaha (Apr. 19), Platte (Apr. 25), Scotts Bluff (May 3), Thayer (Apr. 19), Webster (Apr. 26). **WINTER WREN**, Douglas (Jan. 2-Apr. 13), Gage (Feb. 6). **BEWICK'S WREN**, Nemaha (May 4). **CAROLINA WREN**, Douglas (Jan. 7), Lincoln (Mar. 31), Nemaha (Mar. 23), Webster (Apr. 15-20). **LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN**, Dawes (May 19), Douglas (Apr. 4*). **ROCK WREN**, Dawes (Apr. 25).

MOCKINGBIRDS

MOCKINGBIRD, Adams (May 3), Antelope (July 7), Cass (June 14), Douglas (Apr. 23), Gage (May 1), Harlan (Apr. 30), Lancaster (Mar. 31), Lincoln (May 2), Logan (June 16), Nemaha (Apr. 2), Scotts Bluff (May 3), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (May 5). **CATBIRD**, Adams (May 11), Antelope (May 7), Cass (May 2), Douglas (May 5), Gage (Apr. 1), Hamilton (May 6), Harlan (May 28), Lancaster (May 6), Logan (May 12), Merrick (May 15), Nemaha (May 6), Platte (May 6), Scotts Bluff (May

11), Thayer (May 3), Webster (May 7). BROWN THRASHER, Adams (Apr. 30), Antelope (Apr. 30), Cass (Apr. 14), Dawes (May 6), Dawson (Apr. 28), Douglas (Apr. 18), Gage (Apr. 19), Hamilton (Apr. 27), Harlan (Apr. 20), Lancaster (Apr. 20), Lincoln (Apr. 22), Logan (Apr. 28), Merrick (May 12), Nemaha (Apr. 16), Platte (Apr. 21), Scotts Bluff (May 5), Thayer (May 3), Webster (Apr. 19).

THRUSHES

ROBIN, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (P), Cass (P), Dawes (Jan. 30), Dawson (Mar. 10), Douglas (P), Gage (P), Hamilton (P), Lancaster (P, migrators came Mar. 9), Lincoln (P), Logan (P), Merrick (P), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (P), Scotts Bluff (P), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (P). WOOD THRUSH, Adams (May 11), Cass (May 6), Douglas (Apr. 26), Lancaster (May 19), Nemaha (May 6). HERMIT THRUSH, Adams (Apr. 20), Douglas (Apr. 20*). SWAINSON'S THRUSH, Adams (May 6), Cass (May 8), Dawes (May 20), Douglas (May 2-23), Hamilton (May 7), Lancaster (May 6-19), Lincoln (May 18), Logan (May 18), Nemaha (May 14), Scotts Bluff (May 11), Webster (May 4-June 3). GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH, Adams (May 11), Cass (May 9), Douglas (May 9-19), Lancaster (May 6-14), Logan (May 12), Platte (May 5), Webster (May 7). VEERY, Cass (May 8), Scotts Bluff (May 25). EASTERN BLUEBIRD, Adams (Jan. 1, and again Mar. 30), Antelope (May 3), Cass (P), Dawes (May 20), Douglas (P), Gage (P), Hamilton (Mar. 10), Harlan (Mar. 24), Lancaster (May 19), Lincoln (Mar. 20), Logan (Mar. 22), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Webster (Mar. 24). MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD, Dawes (Mar. 24), Lincoln (Feb. 6), Scotts

Bluff (Apr. 21). TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE, Dawes (Feb. 7-Mar. 24), Hamilton (Mar. 17), Lincoln (W-Mar. 20), Logan (Jan. 2), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1).

GNATCATCHERS to PIPITS

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER, Douglas (Apr. 30-May 9). GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 4), Cass (Jan. 1), Douglas (Jan. 2-Apr. 18), Gage (Feb. 6), Lancaster (Jan. 6-Mar. 10), Lincoln (Jan. 8-Mar. 10), Merrick (Jan. 11*), Platte (Feb. 2). RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET, Adams (Mar. 23), Cass (Apr. 21), Douglas (Apr. 6-30), Gage (Feb. 27), Hamilton (Jan. 4), Logan (Mar. 25). WATER PIPIT, Lancaster (Apr. 13), Lincoln (Apr. 17*), Webster (Apr. 7-18). SPRAGUE'S PIPIT, Antelope (Mar. 17), Webster (Mar. 27-Apr. 15).

WAXWINGS and SHIRKES

BOHEMIAN WAXWING, Antelope (Feb. 15), Cass (Feb. 9-Mar. 1), Dawes (Feb. 7-Mar. 14), Lancaster (Jan. 26-Feb. 1), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 14-25). CEDAR WAXWING, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Feb. 7), Cass (Jan. 24-July 15), Douglas (Jan. 5-June 27), Gage (Jan. 1), Hamilton (Feb. 23), Harlan (Jan. 1), Lancaster (Jan. 13-May 12), Lincoln (Jan. 9), Logan (May 26), Nemaha (Jan. 13), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 23). NORTH-EARN SHRIKE, Dawes (Feb. 18*), Hamilton (Feb. 19), Harlan (Feb. 15), Lincoln (Jan. 8), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1). LOGGER-HEAD SHRIKE, Adams (Mar. 21), Antelope (Apr. 7), Dawes (Feb. 14), Douglas (Mar. 30), Gage (P), Hamilton (Mar. 10), Harlan (Mar. 31), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (Mar. 15), Logan (Apr. 28), Merrick (Apr. 13), Nemaha (P), Platte (May 28), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 21), Thayer (P), Webster (Mar. 22).

STARLINGS

STARLINGS were reported as (P) from 17 counties.

VIREOS

WHITE-EYED VIREO, Douglas (May 5-June 27). BELL'S VIREO, Adams (May 23), Cass (May 7), Dawes (June 6), Douglas (May 5), Hamilton (May 29), Lancaster (May 14), Lincoln (May 10), Logan (May 8), Nemaha (May 16), Webster (May 6). YELLOW-THROATED VIREO, Douglas (Apr. 26-June 27). SOLITARY VIREO, Douglas (May 5-11), Lincoln (May 8*), Logan (June 6). RED-EYED VIREO, Adams (May 20), Antelope (May 2), Cass (May 8), Dawes (May 9), Douglas (Apr. 26), Hamilton (May 12), Harlan (May 4) Lancaster (May 19), Lincoln (May 6), Logan (May 14), Platte (May 14), Scotts Bluff (May 25). PHILADELPHIA VIREO, Cass (May 7), Douglas (May 11). WARBLING VIREO, Adams (May 11), Antelope (May 10), Cass (May 7), Dawes (May 9), Douglas (Apr. 25), Gage (Apr. 23), Hamilton (Apr. 27), Harlan (May 24), Lancaster (May 12), Lincoln (Apr. 30), Logan (May 7), Merrick (May 6), Nemaha (May 8), Platte (May 14), Scotts Bluff (May 25), Thayer (May 22), Webster (May 11).

WOOD WARBLERS

BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER, Cass (May 9), Douglas (Apr. 28*), Gage (May 6), Hamilton (June 9), Logan (May 8). TENNESSEE WARBLER, Adams (May 12), Cass (May 8), Douglas (May 5-23), Gage (May 6), Lancaster (May 12-19), Platte (May 12), Webster (Apr. 28*). ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER, Adams (Apr. 25), Antelope (May 30), Dawes (May 30), Douglas (Apr. 27-May 16), Gage (May 14), Lancaster (Apr. 21-May

6), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 27), Webster (Apr. 28-May 12), NASHVILLE WARBLER, Lincoln (May 1), Platte (May 12). YELLOW WARBLER, Adams (May 9), Antelope (May 3), Cass (May 8), Dawes (May 6), Douglas (Apr. 25), Gage (May 3), Hamilton (May 3), Harlan (May 6), Lancaster (May 12), Lincoln (Apr. 23), Logan (May 7), Nemaha (May 6), Platte (May 12), Scotts Bluff (May 6), Webster (May 4). MAGNOLIA WARBLER, Douglas (May 19*), Gage (May 7). MYRTLE WARBLER, Adams (Mar. 24-Apr. 20), Antelope (Apr. 22), Cass (Apr. 23), Douglas (Jan. 17 and Apr. 16), Gage (May 1), Hamilton (Apr. 23), Harlan (May 5), Lancaster (Apr. 14-May 12), Lincoln (Feb. 13, and Mar. 17-May 5), Logan (Apr. 23), Nemaha (Apr. 20), Platte (May 12), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 22), Webster (Apr. 15-May 4). AUDUBON'S WARBLER, Dawes (Apr. 25), Lincoln (Apr. 14-30). CERULEAN WARBLER, Douglas (May 5-June 27). BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER, Cass (May 5). BLACKPOLL WARBLER, Adams (May 12), Douglas (May 5), Logan (May 15), Nemaha (May 16). PALM WARBLER, Douglas (May 12). OVENBIRD, Dawes (May 16), Douglas (Apr. 25), Gage (May 8), Lancaster (May 12), Logan (May 24), Nemaha (May 19). NORTHERN WATER-THRUSH, Adams (May 26), Douglas (May 5-11), Lancaster (May 14). LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH, Dawson (May 6), Douglas (Apr. 4-June 27), Nemaha (Apr. 17). KENTUCKY WARBLER, Douglas (May 5-June 27). CONNECTICUT WARBLER, Douglas (May 5*). MOURNING WARBLER, Douglas (May 18-23), Lincoln (May 19). YELLOW-THROAT, Adams (May 11), Antelope (May 11), Cass (May 5), Dawes (May 9), Douglas (Apr. 25), Gage (Apr. 15), Hamilton (May 9), Lan-

caster (May 14), Logan (May 16), Platte (June 12), Scotts Bluff (May 11), Webster (May 3). **YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT**, Adams (May 18), Cass (July 10), Dawes (May 16), Douglas (Apr. 25), Logan (May 10), Scotts Bluff (May 13), Webster (May 27). **WILSON'S WARBLER**, Adams (May 26), Cass (May 8), Douglas (May 16-19), Hamilton (May 23), Lancaster (May 14), Lincoln (Apr. 30*). **AMERICAN RED-START**, Cass (May 30), Dawes (May 9), Douglas (Apr. 26), Lancaster (May 12), Logan (May 13), Scotts Bluff (May 12).

WEAVER FINCHES

HOUSE SPARROW was reported as (P) from 17 counties.

BLACKBIRDS

BOBOLINK, Antelope (May 14), Dawes (May 19), Douglas (May 19), Hamilton (May 26), Lancaster (May 14), Lincoln (May 6), Logan (May 26), Merrick (May 17), Platte (May 12), Scotts Bluff (May 25). **MEADOWLARKS** remain difficult to identify. At least one of them is permanent in all parts of the state and in some counties, both are permanent. **EASTERN MEADOWLARK**, Cass (Jan. 15), Dawes (May 19), Douglas (P), Gage (P), Hamilton (Mar. 10), Lancaster (Apr. 6), Lincoln (Mar. 31), Logan (Mar. 24), Nemaha (Mar. 10), Platte (P), Webster (P). **WESTERN MEADOWLARK**, Adams (P), Antelope (P), Cass (Jan. 15), Dawes (P), Douglas (P), Gage (P), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (P), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (P), Logan (P), Merrick (P), Nemaha (Apr. 14), Scotts Bluff (P), Thayer (P), Webster (P). **YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD**, Adams (Apr. 20), Antelope (Apr. 10), Dawes (Mar. 19), Douglas (Apr. 14), Gage (May 10), Hamilton (Apr. 20),

Harlan (Apr. 24), Lancaster (Apr. 28), Lincoln (Apr. 11), Logan (May 12), Merrick (Apr. 24), Nemaha (May 1), Platte (May 3), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 19), Webster (Apr. 13). **RED-WINGED BLACK-BIRD**, Adams (Mar. 2), Antelope (Mar. 12), Cass (Jan. 12), Dawes (Mar. 21), Douglas (Feb. 17), Gage (Feb. 26), Hamilton (Mar. 10), Harlan (Feb. 8), Lancaster (Feb. 3), Lincoln (P), Logan (Jan. 1), Merrick (Mar. 10), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Mar. 24), Scotts Bluff (P), Thayer (Mar. 28), Webster (Feb. 5). **ORCHARD ORIOLE**, Adams (May 11), Antelope (May 5), Cass (May 3), Dawes (May 23), Dawson (May 11), Douglas (Apr. 30), Gage (June 3), Hamilton (May 2), Harlan (May 3), Lancaster (May 7), Lincoln (May 5), Logan (May 23), Merrick (May 4), Nemaha (Apr. 25), Platte (May 5), Scotts Bluff (May 14), Thayer (May 7), Webster (Apr. 27). **BALTIMORE ORIOLE**, Adams (Apr. 28), Antelope (May 3), Cass (Apr. 26), Dawson (May 6), Douglas (Apr. 26), Gage (Apr. 28), Hamilton (May 6), Harlan (May 2), Lancaster (May 6), Lincoln (May 4), Logan (Apr. 28), Merrick (May 3), Nemaha (Apr. 29), Platte (May 4), Scotts Bluff (June 15), Thayer (May 3), Webster (May 1). **BULLOCK'S ORIOLE**, Dawes (May 10), Scotts Bluff (May 11). **RUSTY BLACK-BIRD**, Adams (Apr. 2), Antelope (Mar. 26), Douglas (Jan. 2-5), Gage (Mar. 30), Lancaster (Feb. 23), Nemaha (Apr. 17). **BREWER'S BLACKBIRD**, Adams (Apr. 2), Antelope (Mar. 28), Hamilton (Apr. 23), Lancaster (Feb. 23), Lincoln (Jan. 1-May 12), Scotts Bluff (May 25), Webster (Mar. 25-Apr. 20). **COMMON GRACKLE**, Adams (Mar. 16), Antelope (Apr. 1), Cass (Mar. 9), Dawes (Apr. 1), Douglas (Mar. 23), Gage (Apr. 15), Hamilton (Jan. 1;

Mar. 16), Harlan (Mar. 19), Lancaster (Mar. 24), Lincoln (Feb. 4), Logan (Mar. 22), Merrick (Mar. 22), Nemaha (Mar. 20), Platte (Mar. 24), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 27), Thayer (Mar. 19), Webster (Mar. 11). BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD; Adams (Mar. 16), Antelope (Apr. 7), Cass (Apr. 2), Dawes (May 9), Douglas (Mar. 14), Gage (Feb. 26), Hamilton (Apr. 6), Harlan (Mar. 30), Lancaster (Apr. 6), Lincoln (Apr. 10), Logan (Apr. 11-28), Merrick (May 4), Nemaha (Apr. 18), Platte (May 12), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 19), Thayer (Mar. 28), Webster (Mar. 23).

TANAGERS

SCARLET TANAGER, Douglas (May 5). SUMMER TANAGER, Lancaster (May 19). WESTERN TANAGER, Dawes (May 26), Scotts Bluff (Feb. 6).

FRINGILLIDS

CARDINAL, Adams (P), Antelope (P), Cass (P), Douglas (P), Gage (P), Hamilton (P), Harlan (P), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (P), Logan (P), Merrick (P), Nemaha (P), Platte (P), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 19), Thayer (P). ROSE-BREA STED GROSBEAK, Adams (May 5), Antelope (May 3), Cass (May 2), Douglas (Apr. 25), Gage (Apr. 12), Hamilton (May 5), Lancaster (May 14), Nemaha (May 6), Platte (May 10), Webster (May 15). BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK, Adams (May 11), Dawes (May 9), Dawson (May 12), Hamilton (May 2), Harlan (May 22), Lincoln (May 13), Logan (Apr. 28), Scotts Bluff (May 25), Webster (May 9). BLUE GROSBEAK, Adams (May 13), Antelope (June 12), Dawes (June 13), Douglas (May 9), Gage (June 3), Hamilton (May 27), Harlan (May 21), Lincoln (May 27), Logan (May 26), Nemaha (June 2), Scotts Bluff (May 16), Webster (May 8). INDIGO BUNTING, Ante-

lope (May 30), Cass (May 5), Dawes (June 15), Douglas (May 5), Gage (May 5), Harlan (June 1), Lancaster (May 14), Nemaha (May 10). LAZULI BUNTING, Adams (May 20), Dawes (May 9), Douglas (May 5-11), Logan (May 6-21), Scotts Bluff (May 25). DICKCISSEL, Adams (May 5), Antelope (May 10), Cass (May 5), Dawes (June 13), Dawson (May 6), Douglas (May 5), Gage (Apr. 28), Hamilton (May 9), Harlan (May 6), Lancaster (May 14), Lincoln (May 19), Logan (May 26), Merrick (May 6), Nemaha (May 3), Platte (June 15), Scotts Bluff (May 25), Thayer (May 7), Webster (May 3). EVENING GROSBEAK, Dawes (Mar. 26-Apr. 17), Lincoln (Apr. 10-30). PURPLE FINCH, Adams (Jan. 17), Douglas (Jan. 7-Apr. 12), Lancaster (Mar. 31-Apr. 7). CASSIN'S FINCH, Logan (Apr. 23). HOUSE FINCH, Lincoln (Feb. 4-Apr. 10), Scotts Bluff (P). PINE GROSBEAK, Douglas (Dec. -Jan. 15). PINE SISKIN, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1-Apr. 30), Dawes (P), Dawson (Apr. 29), Douglas (Feb. 4-May 26), Harlan (Mar. 19), Lancaster (Jan. 6-Apr. 28), Lincoln (Jan. 1-May 1), Logan (Jan. 3-May 8), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 2), Webster (Mar. 1-May 1). AMERICAN GOLD-FINCH, Adams (P), Antelope (P), Cass (P), Douglas (P), Gage (P), Hamilton (Feb. 23), Harlan (Feb. 16), Lancaster (P), Lincoln (P), Logan (P), Merrick (P), Nemaha (P), Platte (P), Scotts Bluff (P), Webster (P). RED CROSSBILL, Douglas (Feb. 3-Apr. 14), Gage (May 7), Lincoln (Feb. 18-Mar. 20), Scotts Bluff (July 27). GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE, Logan (May 31). RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE, Adams (Feb. 13), Antelope (Apr. 22), Cass (Apr. 18), Dawes (Apr. 25), Douglas (Jan. 2; Mar. 23), Hamilton (Apr. 6),

Lancaster (Apr. 21), Lincoln (Apr. 12), Logan (Apr. 14-May 12), Nemaha (Jan. 26), Platte (Apr. 27), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 18), Webster (Apr. 14-May 4). LARK BUNTING, Adams (Apr. 20-May 12), Dawes (May 6), Hamilton (May 27), Harlan (May 3), Lincoln (May 4), Logan (May 8), Scotts Bluff (May 3). SAVANNAH SPARROW, Adams (Apr. 20), Antelope (Apr. 24), Douglas (Apr. 23-May 9), Gage (May 6), Lancaster (Apr. 13-May 19), Lincoln (Apr. 28), Webster (Mar. 16-May 5). GRASS-HOPPER SPARROW, Antelope (May 2), Douglas (May 19), Gage (Apr. 10), Lincoln (Apr. 27), Logan (May 26), Webster (Mar. 27). BAIRD'S SPARROW, Harlan (Apr. 22-24), Logan (May 5), Webster (Mar. 25-May 4). LECONTE'S SPARROW, Cass (Apr. 30), Webster (Apr. 8-25). HENSLOW'S SPARROW, Lincoln (May 29), Webster (Apr. 25-May 1). VESPER SPARROW, Adams (Apr. 21), Antelope (Apr. 26), Dawes (May 9), Douglas (Apr. 8*), Hamilton (May 1), Harlan (Apr. 10-May 4), Lancaster (Apr. 21), Lincoln (Apr. 6), Logan (Apr. 28), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 21), Webster (Apr. 3-May 5). LARK SPARROW, Adams (Apr. 20), Antelope (Apr. 20), Cass (Apr. 25), Dawes (Apr. 25), Douglas (May 9), Gage (June 3), Hamilton (May 2), Harlan (Apr. 25), Lincoln (Apr. 7), Logan (Apr. 28), Merrick (May 15), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 21), Webster (Apr. 25). WHITE-WINGED JUNCO, Dawes (P). SLATE-COLORED JUNCO, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1-May 8), Dawes (Jan. 3-Apr. 4), Douglas (Jan. 2-Apr. 20), Gage (Jan. 1), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 1-Mar. 31), Lancaster (Jan. 1-Apr. 20), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Apr. 14), Logan (Jan. 3-Apr. 14), Merrick (Jan. 1-Apr. 1), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 3), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 5), Webster (Jan. 1-Apr. 15). OREGON JUNCO, Adams (Jan. 11), Dawes (Jan. 5-Apr. 4), Douglas (Jan. 7-Feb. 1), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 3), Lancaster (Mar. 8), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Apr. 27), Logan (Mar. 5-Apr. 8), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 7), Webster (Jan. 25-Mar. 25). TREE SPARROW, Adams (Jan. 1-6), Antelope (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1-Mar. 31), Dawes (Jan. 5-Mar. 21), Douglas (Jan. 2-Apr. 6), Gage (Jan. 1), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 1-Apr. 3), Lancaster (Jan. 19-Mar. 9), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Apr. 1), Logan (Jan. 1-Mar. 29), Merrick (Jan. 1-Mar. 26), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Mar. 16), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1-Apr. 5). CHIPPING SPARROW, Adams (Apr. 20), Antelope (May 2), Cass (Apr. 2), Dawes (Apr. 25), Douglas (Mar. 31), Gage (May 6), Hamilton (Apr. 27), Harlan (Apr. 23), Lancaster (Apr. 13), Lincoln (Apr. 27), Logan (Apr. 18), Nemaha (Apr. 10), Platte (May 5), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 23), Webster (Apr. 18). CLAY-COLORED SPARROW, Adams (Apr. 28), Antelope (May 2), Dawes (May 9), Douglas (Apr. 30), Hamilton (Apr. 22), Harlan (Apr. 27-May 18), Lancaster (May 6-19), Lincoln (Apr. 22-May 12), Logan (Apr. 13-May 20), Merrick (May 4-16), Platte (May 5), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 25), Webster (Apr. 25-May 25). BREWER'S SPARROW, Lincoln (May 13*). FIELD SPARROW, Antelope (Apr. 4), Cass (Mar. 28), Douglas (Mar. 26), Gage (Apr. 10), Harlan (Apr. 14), Lancaster (Apr. 20), Lincoln (Apr. 24), Logan (Apr. 13), Nemaha (Mar. 28), Platte (Apr. 24), Webster (Mar. 29-May 2). HARRIS SPARROW, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1), Dawes (Apr. 4), Douglas (Jan. 7-May 5), Gage (Jan. 1), Hamilton

(Jan. 4), Harlan (Jan. 1-May 4), Lancaster (Jan. 6-May 13), Lincoln (Jan. -May 1), Logan (Jan. 2-Apr. 30), Merrick (Jan. 1-May 4), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (May 5), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1-May 18). WHITE CROWNED SPARROW, Adams (May 11), Antelope (Apr. 29), Cass (Jan. 25-May 8), Dawes (Apr. 4-May 9), Douglas (Apr. 26-May 11), Gage (Feb. 1), Harlan (Jan. 16-Apr. 17), Lancaster (Feb. 23-May 6), Lincoln (Jan. 1-May 5), Logan (Apr. 2-May 8), Merrick (May 4), Platte (May 5), Scotts Bluff (Feb. 2), Webster (Apr. 18-May 2), Webster (Apr. 18-May 7). WHITE-THROATED SPARROW, Adams (Apr. 20), Antelope (Apr. 28), Cass (Apr. 17-30), Douglas (Jan. 7-May 5), Harlan (Apr. 22), Lancaster (Apr. 21-28), Logan (Apr. 19-25), Nemaha (Apr. 20), Platte (May 5), Webster (Apr. 22-May 4). FOX SPARROW, Douglas (Mar. 28-30). LINCOLN'S SPARROW, Adams (Apr. 20), Douglas (Apr. 20-28), Harlan (Apr. 22-30), Lancaster (Mar. 30-May 6), Lincoln (May 8*), Logan (Apr. 17-May 14), Webster (Apr. 10-May 10). SWAMP SPARROW, Dawes (Apr. 4), Douglas (Apr. 20*), Logan (June 12), Webster (May 12-25). SONG SPARROW, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Apr. 29), Cass (Feb. 4-May 10), Douglas (Jan. 2-May 19), Gage (Apr. 1), Hamilton (Mar. 23), Harlan (Jan. 1-Apr. 22), Lancaster (Jan. 19-Apr. 21), Lincoln (Feb. 4-May 19), Logan (Jan. 1-Apr. 30), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Mar. 27), Thayer (Jan. 9), Webster (Jan. 1-May 15). LAPLAND LONGSPUR, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Feb. 28), Harlan (Jan. 1), Lincoln (Jan. 20-Feb. 7), Logan (Jan. 24), Merrick (Jan. 17), Webster (Jan. 1-Mar. 11). SMITH'S LONGSPUR, Webster (Mar. 21-Apr. 2). CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR, Dawes (May 19).

IN MEMORIAM

Miss Susie Callaway died September 4, 1963. She was born in 1874 and would have been 89 years old on her next birthday. Miss Callaway exerted a great deal of influence on the young people in her neighborhood by teaching them about the birds of her community. In recognition of her interest in birds she was given an honorary membership in the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union in 1961 of which she had been a member almost continuously since 1925.

Mrs. Ruth Fleming, a member of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union since 1935, died in Lincoln the summer of 1963. Mrs. Fleming was not

only an enthusiastic student of bird life but of flowers both wild and cultivated and other forms of nature. She spent many hours in teaching young people about her hobby and passed on her interest to her own children.

N. O. U. members will miss her at the meetings which she attended faithfully until the time of her death.

Earle Lionberger of Superior died in the summer of 1963. Since his retirement as manager of a shoe store in 1953 he has been a regular attendant of the N. O. U. meetings with Mrs. Lionberger.

BOOK REVIEWS

A number of books have come to the editor in the past few months and this seems a good time to give them recognition.

LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS OF PREY.—by Arthur Cleveland Bent. Dover Publications, Inc., New York. 1961; Vol. I, 409 pp.; Vol. II, 482 pp. \$2.35 each.

Dover is doing a service for the naturalist by re-publishing not only the Bent Life Histories but many other books not generally available otherwise. These volumes were published originally in 1937 and 1938 respectively. No other comments are necessary since the series is well known.

BIRDS OF WISCONSIN.—by Owen J. Gromme, The University of Wisconsin Press, 430 Sterling Court, Madison 6, Wisconsin. 1963. Until Feb. 1, 1964, \$18.00. After that date, \$22.50.

Mr. Gromme has produced a book of excellent color of most of the birds of Wisconsin along with a map of the state showing their distribution. The silhouette of each bird gives one more means of identification. Since most of the birds are found in other parts of the country, the book is valuable for more than the students of Wisconsin.

The book is all illustration with practically no text. This information is to follow in another book to be published at some future date.

PUFFINS.—R. M. Lockley, Doubleday and Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1962: 222 pp. \$1.25.

Published in cooperation with the American Museum of Natural His-

tory, Puffins is a little paper-back volume of the Doubleday Anchor Book Series and deals with the Social behavior of Puffins of the northern Atlantic Ocean. Mr. Lockley, a British ornithologist, has spent considerable time in studying this and other ocean birds and writes in such a way that one feels well acquainted with his subject by the time the book is finished. A number of illustrations add greatly.

HANDBOOK OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS. Vol. I, LOONS THROUGH FLAMINGOS.—Edited by Ralph S. Palmer, Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn. 1962: 567 pp. \$15.00.

Sponsored by the American Ornithologists' Union and the New York State Museum and Science Service, this series of volumes is designed to bring together all the pertinent information about all the species of birds occurring in North America north of Mexico plus Greenland and Bermuda. Included is a color-key (actual colors) along with descriptions as an attempt to standardize as much as possible the color descriptions of birds. A difficult problem. Behavior is also given. This is another means of identifying and classifying birds. A bibliography is provided for those who would continue their investigations of any of these species.

The Handbook of North American Birds will be far superior to any other resource material about birds and one would do well to add them to their libraries as they are published.

INDEX TO VOLUME XXXI

- A Production Study of Mourning Doves in a Shelter Belt by James F. Frates, 18-24.
- A Summer With Broad-tailed Hummingbirds by Donald B. Briggs, 8-10.
- A Windshield View of Nebraska Birds in March by Glenn H. LeDioyt, 34-38.
- Agee, C. Phillip and Raymond L. Linder, Natural Adjustment of Pheasant Populations in South-central Nebraska, 24-31.
- Alden, J. H., 55
- Alexis, Oscar, 55
- Anderson, Gary, 49
- Vera, 55
- Armstrong, Kate, 55
- Aurora, 13-14, 18
- Avocet, American, 38, 60
- Baier, Mrs. Marie, 55
- Banghart, Mary Ann, 55
- Bassett, Oona, 15, 38, 41, 51
- Bittern, American, 41, 56
- Least, 41, 56
- Blackbird, Brewer's, 34, 46, 66
- Red-winged, 13, 14, 34, 40, 46, 51, 66
- Rusty, 46, 66
- Yellow-headed, 36, 40, 46, 66
- Bluebird, Eastern, 14, 40, 45, 51, 64
- Mountain, 64
- Bobolink, 40, 46, 66
- Bobwhite, 14, 35, 39, 51, 59
- Book Reviews, 52, 70
- Brashear, Joyce, 55
- Briggs, Donald B., A Summer with Broad-tailed Hummingbirds, 8-10
- Bruner, Lawrence, 3, 6
- Bufflehead, 42, 57
- Bunting, Indigo, 40, 46, 51, 67
- Lark, 40, 46, 67
- Lazuli, 7, 51, 67
- Callaway, Susie, 69
- Canvasback, 36, 42, 57
- Cardinal, 11, 14, 34, 40, 46, 51, 67
- Carriker, M. A., Jr., 3-7
- Cary, Merritt, 6
- Catbird, 14, 39, 44, 51, 63
- Chase, W. J., 56
- Chat, Yellow-breasted, 7, 45, 51, 66
- Chickadee, Black-capped, 14, 34, 39, 44, 51, 63
- Chicken, Greater Prairie, 39, 42, 58
- Colofiore, Joe, 51
- Coot, 36, 41, 43, 59
- Cormorant, Double-crested, 38, 39, 41, 56
- Cortelyou, R. G., 14, 38, 41, 50, 51, 54
- Coturnix, 41, 54
- Counties, Adams, 41, 54
- Antelope, 54
- Cass, 41, 54
- Cherry, 12
- Cuming, 38
- Dawes, 13, 38, 41, 54
- Dawson, 41, 54
- Douglas, 38, 41, 54
- Gage, 55
- Hamilton, 38, 55
- Harlan, 55
- Lancaster, 41, 55
- Lincoln, 8, 38, 41, 55
- Logan, 55
- McPherson, 38, 41
- Merrick, 55 ,
- Nemaha, 38, 41, 55
- Platte, 55
- Sarpy, 38
- Scotts Bluff, 55
- Sheridan, 54
- Thayer, 56
- Webster, 11, 38, 41, 56
- York, 38
- Cowbird, Brown-headed, 40, 46, 51, 67
- Cox, Mrs. M. A., 38, 41, 55
- Crane, Sandhill, 35, 42, 59
- Creepers, Brown, 44, 63
- Crossbill, Red, 46, 55, 67
- Crow, Common, 14, 34, 39, 51, 63
- Cuckoo, Black-billed, 39, 43, 51, 61
- Yellow-billed, 39, 43, 51, 61
- Curlew, Long-billed, 6, 37, 39, 59

- Currie, Neva, 51
 Dachauer, Father Albin, 51
 Dankers, Mrs. Allie, 55
 Dawson, Mrs. Fred T., 52
 Dickcissel, 40, 46, 51, 67
 Dove, Mourning, 13, 14, 18-24, 34, 39, 43, 51, 60
 Rock, 39, 60
 Dowitcher, 43, 60
 Duck, Ring-necked, 38, 42, 57
 Ruddy, 42, 57
 Wood, 39, 42, 51, 57
 Dunlin, 60
 Eagle, Bald, 37, 42, 55, 58
 Golden, 42, 58
 Egret, Common, 41, 56
 Eigsti, W. E., 12, 48
 Elsmere, 12, 15
 Empidonax, 44, 62
 Falcon, Peregrine, 58
 Prairie, 6, 39, 58
 Ferris, Mrs. Rexford, 55
 Fleming, Mrs. Ruth, 69
 Fifth Fall Record Report compiled by Carol Kinch, 40-47
 Finch, Cassin's 67
 House, 67
 Purple, 12, 46, 67
 Flicker, 13, 14, 35, 39, 43, 51, 61
 Flycatcher, Acadian, 44, 62
 Great Crested, 39, 44, 51, 62
 Least, 51, 62
 Olive-sided, 44, 55, 62
 Scissor-tailed, 41, 44
 Traill's 6
 Yellow-bellied, 44
 Frates, James E., 11, 49
 A Production Study of Mourning Doves in a Shelter Belt, 18-24
 Gadwall, 36, 42, 56
 Gates, Doris, 13, 38, 41, 49, 50, 54
 Mr. and Mrs. L. M., 53
 Glandon, Earl W., 55
 Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray, 45, 51, 64
 Godwit, Hudsonian, 60
 Marbled, 60
 Goldeneye, Barrow's, 54
 Common, 42, 57
 Goldfinch, 13, 14, 40, 46, 51, 54, 67
 Goose, Blue, 34, 41, 42, 56
 Canada, 39, 41, 42, 56
 Ross', 51
 Snow, 34, 41, 42, 56
 White-fronted, 56
 Goshawk, 58
 Grackle, Common, 13, 14, 21, 34, 40, 46, 51, 66
 Grebe, Eared, 41, 56
 Horned, 41, 56
 Pied-billed, 41, 56
 Red-necked, 55, 56
 Western, 56
 Grosbeak, Black-headed, 40, 46, 67
 Blue, 40, 46, 67
 Evening, 67
 Pine, 14, 46, 55, 67
 Rose-breasted, 40, 46, 51, 67
 Grouse, Sharp-tailed, 6, 15, 36, 39, 42, 58
 Sage, 6
 Gull, Glaucous, 14, 43
 Franklin's, 43, 60
 Herring, 43, 60
 Ring-billed, 13, 13, 60
 Hawk, Broad-winged, 42, 51, 58
 Cooper's 14, 42, 51, 53
 Ferruginous, 42, 58
 Harlan's, 11, 53
 Krider's 6
 Marsh, 14, 39, 42, 58
 Pigeon, 42, 51, 58
 Red-shouldered, 42, 51, 58
 Red-tailed, 11, 14, 34, 39, 42, 51, 58
 Rough-legged, 35, 42, 53
 Sharp-shinned, 6, 42, 53
 Sparrow, 6, 14, 34, 39, 42, 51, 58
 Swainson's, 14, 39, 42, 53
 Harrington, Ralph, 41, 55
 Harrison, 6
 Heineman, Mrs. Paul (Lorene), 14, 41, 54
 Held, Donald, 12, 15
 Heron, Black-crowned Night, 39, 41, 56
 Great Blue, 14, 38, 39, 41, 51, 56
 Green, 14, 41, 51, 56
 Yellow-Crowned Night, 41, 51, 56
 Heywood, Ida May, 52
 Hummingbird, Broad-tailed, 8-10

- Ruby-throated, 43, 51, 61
Huntley, C. W. (Bill), 11, 49, 50
Ibis, White-faced, 11
Index, 71
Jay, Blue, 13, 14, 39, 41, 51, 55, 63
 Pinon, 63
 Stellar's, 44, 55, 63
Johnsgard, Paul A., 50
Jones, Margaret, 41, 54
Junco, Oregon, 36, 43, 63
 Slate-colored, 34, 43, 63
 White-winged, 40, 63
Kentz, Alice, 55
Killdeer, 13, 14, 34, 43, 51, 59
Kinch, Carol, 54
 Fifth Fall Record Report, 40-47
Kingbird, Eastern, 21, 39, 44, 51, 62
 Western, 21, 39, 44, 62
Kingfisher, Belted, 14, 37, 39, 43, 61
Kinglet, Golden-crowned, 45, 64
 Ruby-crowned, 45, 51, 64
Knot, 55, 59
Lark, Horned, 34, 39, 44, 62
LeDioyt, Glenn, H., 50
 A Windshield View of Nebraska
 Birds in March, 34-38
Lexington, 12
Lindeken, Mrs. Carl, 13
Linder, Raymond L. and C. Phillip
 Agee, Natural Adjustment of
 Pheasant Populations in South-
 central Nebraska, 24-31
Lionberger, Earle, 69
Longspur, Chestnut-collared, 47, 69
 Lapland, 47, 69
 McCown's, 7
 Smith's, 47, 69
Loon, Common, 41, 56
Luebben, Mrs. Mildred, 55
Lueshen, Mrs. John, 38, 50, 51
Magpie, 35, 39, 44, 63
Malkowski, James, 37, 51
Mallard, 36, 39, 41, 42, 56
Martin, Purple, 12, 39, 44, 51, 63
Meadowlark, 46, 66
 Eastern, 34, 40, 51, 66
 Western, 13, 14, 34, 40, 51, 66
Meetings and Reports, 13, 49-51
Merganser, Common, 42, 58
 Hooded, 42, 58
 Red-breasted, 58
Mockingbird, 7, 12, 44, 63
Morris, Lee, 38, 49, 50
Mowery, Mrs. B. F., 41, 55
Natural Adjustment of Pheasant
 Populations in South-central Ne-
 braska by Raymond L. Linder
 and C. Phillip Agee, 24;-31
Nelson, Burton, 12, 54
Nighthawk, Common, 14, 43, 61
1962 Nesting Report compiled by
 Ruth Wensien, 38-40
Nuthatch, Pigmy, 63
 Red-breasted, 44, 54, 63
 White-breasted, 39, 44, 51, 63
Olson, Mrs. M. A. J., 55
Omaha, 14
Oriole, Baltimore, 40, 46, 51, 66
 Bullock's, 7, 66
 Orchard, 40, 46, 51, 66
Osprey, 42
Otte, Eric, 49
Ovenbird, 45, 51, 65
Owl, Barred, 13, 15, 43, 61
 Barn, 39, 55, 61
 Burrowing, 36, 39, 43, 61
 Great Horned, 14, 37, 39, 43, 51, 61
 Long-eared, 43, 61
 Screech, 15, 39, 61
 Short-eared, 61
 Snowy, 55, 61
Partridge, Gray, 59
Patton, Mrs. F. J. (Florence), 55
Peckman, Mrs. Roxana, 55
Pelican, White, 41, 56
Peterson, Roger T., 49
Pettingill, Olin S., 49
Pewee, Eastern Wood, 44, 62
 Western Wood, 39, 44, 62
Phalarope, Northern, 55, 60
 Wilson's, 43, 55, 60
Pheasant, Ring-necked, 16, 24-31,
 37, 39, 42, 51, 59
Phoebe, Eastern, 14, 59, 44, 51, 62
 Say's, 13, 39, 44, 62
Pintail, 36, 42, 57
Pipit, Spragues, 45, 64
 Water, 45, 64
Plank, John, 49, 51
Plattsmouth, 14, 41

- Plover, Golden, 43, 59
 Black-bellied, 41, 43, 54, 59
 Piping, 13, 59
 Semi-palmated, 43, 59
 Upland, 6, 39, 43, 59
 Rogge, Raymond, 55
 Poor-will, 6, 43, 61
 Powell, Mrs. Leon, 51
 Pritchard, C. G. (Bud), 49
 Rail, Virginia, 11
 Raven, 55
 Redhead, 36, 57
 Redpoll, Common, 46
 Redstart, American, 40, 42, 45, 51, 66
 Robb, Mrs. Alice, 55
 Robin, 13, 14, 15, 34, 40, 45, 47-48, 51, 52, 64
 Sanderling, 60
 Sandpiper, Baird's, 33, 43, 60
 Least, 60
 Pectoral, 43, 60
 Semipalmated, 60
 Solitary, 13, 43, 59
 Spotted, 10-11, 43, 59
 Stilt, 43, 60
 Western, 43, 60
 White-rumped, 60
 Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied, 43, 62
 Scaup, Lesser, 36, 42, 57
 Schlange, Gary, 55
 Schurr, Minta, 51
 Seabury, Mrs. Lloyd (Luella), 52, 54
 Mrs. George, 54
 Sharpe, Roger, S., 49, 51
 Shickley, Gail, 41, 50, 55
 Shoveler, 35, 42, 57
 Shrike, Loggerhead, 37, 40, 45, 64
 Northern, 64
 Siskin, Pine, 46, 67
 Smith, Mrs. Ellen Pearl, 49
 Mrs. Esther, 55
 Snipe, Common, 36, 43, 59
 Solitaire, Townsend's, 15, 45, 52, 64
 Sora, 59
 Sparrow, Baird's, 46, 68
 Brewer's, 7, 68
 Chipping, 13, 14, 40, 47, 51, 68
 Clay-colored, 47, 51, 68
 Field, 14, 40, 46, 51, 68
 Fox, 47, 69
 Golden-crowned, 12
 Grasshopper, 46, 68
 Harris', 47, 51, 68
 Henslow's, 46, 68
 House, 14, 36, 40, 46, 51, 66
 Lark, 7, 13, 14, 40, 46, 68
 Leconte's, 46, 68
 Lincoln's, 14, 47, 69
 Savannah, 13, 46, 51, 68
 Song, 14, 40, 47, 69
 Swamp, 13, 47, 69
 Tree, 14, 36, 46, 68
 Vesper, 7, 40, 46, 68
 White-crowned, 13, 14, 47, 51, 69
 White-throated, 47, 51, 69
 Spoonbill, Roseate, 54, 56
 Starling, 14, 34, 40, 45, 51, 65
 Sturmer, Mary, 55
 Sumner, Ruth, 51
 Sutton, George M., 49
 Svoboda, Mrs. W. J., 5
 Swallow, Bank, 15, 39, 44, 62
 Barn, 14, 15, 39, 44, 51, 52, 62
 Cliff, 15, 39, 44, 63
 Rough-winged, 13, 15, 39, 44, 62
 Tree, 44, 62
 Violet-green, 62
 Swan, Whistling, 42
 Swanson, Carl, 14, 38, 41, 55
 Mr. and Mrs. Kermit, 13, 33, 49, 55
 Swift, Chimney, 13, 43, 51, 61
 White-throated, 6, 61
 Tanager, Scarlet, 46, 51, 67
 Summer, 11, 55, 67
 Western, 7, 67
 Teal, Blue-winged, 39, 42, 51, 57
 Cinnamon, 57
 Green-winged, 42, 57
 Tern, Black, 43, 60
 Common, 60
 Forster's, 43, 60
 Least, 43, 60
 Thirty-eighth Cooperative Spring Migration and Occurrence Report, 54-69
 Thompson, Elsie, 15

- Thrasher, Brown, 12, 14, 40, 44, 51, 64
 Thrush Gray-cheeked, 64
 Hermit, 45, 64
 Swainson's, 15, 45, 51, 64
 Wood, 40, 45, 51, 64
 Titmouse, Tufted, 34, 44, 51, 63
 Towhee, Green-tailed, 55, 67
 Rufous-sided, 7, 14, 40, 46, 51, 67
 Treasurer's Report-1962, 31-32
 Tremaine, Mary, 14, 55
 Turkey, 59
 Turner, Harold, 11, 38, 41, 56
 Turnstone, Ruddy, 55, 59
 Vance, Nora Mae, 55
 Veery, 64
 Velich, Ralph, 51
 Verdigre, 15
 Viehmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn, 41, 55
 Vireo, Bell's, 13, 40, 45, 51, 65
 Philadelphia, 13, 45, 65
 Red-eyed, 45, 51, 65
 Solitary, 7, 45, 51, 65
 Warbling, 40, 45, 51, 65
 White-eyed, 45, 51, 65
 Yellow-throated, 6, 45, 51, 65
 Vulture, Turkey, 35, 42, 51, 58
 Warbler, Audubon's, 7, 65
 Black and White, 45, 65
 Blackburnian, 45, 65
 Blackpoll, 45, 51, 65
 Black-throated Blue, 45
 Black-throated Green, 45, 51
 Cerulean, 51, 65
 Connecticut, 45, 65
 Hooded, 11
 Kentucky, 51, 65
 Magnolia, 45, 65
 Mourning, 45, 65
 Myrtle, 13, 14, 45, 51, 65
 Nashville, 6, 14, 45, 51, 65
 Orange-crowned, 14, 15, 45, 51, 65
 Palm, 65
 Prothonotary, 6, 45, 51
 Tennessee, 45, 51, 65
 Wilson's, 13, 45, 66
 Yellow, 40, 45, 51, 65
 Waterthrush, Louisiana, 45, 51, 65
 Northern, 45, 65
 Waxwing, Bohemian, 33, 45, 52, 64
 Cedar, 40, 45, 52, 54, 55, 64
 Wensien, Ruth, 38, 55
 1962 Nesting Report, 38-40
 Whimbrel, 59
 Whip-poor-will, 43, 61
 Whitmus, Mr. and Mrs. Harold, 55
 Widgeon, American, 36, 42, 57
 Willet, 43, 59
 Winslade, G. E. (Ned), 49
 Winter, Bertha, 50, 55
 Witschy, Maud and Roy, 49
 Wolcott, R. H., 6
 Wolfe, Carl W., 49
 Wood, Mrs. Gertrude, 54
 Woodpecker, Downy, 13, 14, 39, 44, 51, 62
 Hairy, 6, 35, 39, 44, 51, 62
 Lewis', 62
 Red-bellied, 39, 43, 51, 55, 61
 Red-headed, 39, 43, 51, 61
 Wren, Bewick's, 63
 Carolina, 14, 44, 63
 House, 14, 39, 44, 51, 63
 Long-billed Marsh, 44, 63
 Rock, 7, 12, 39, 44, 63
 Winter, 14, 44, 63
 Wright, Charles, 55
 Wycoff, Ray, 11
 Yellowlegs, Greater, 36, 43, 59
 Lesser, 43, 59
 Yellowthroat, 40, 45, 51, 65
 Young, Mrs. S., 55

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